92-04791/

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
OF
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1991/92

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ALBERTA ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 1991/92

May, 1992

The Honourable David J. Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
325 Legislature Annex
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I enclose herewith the Final Report of the Electoral Boundaries Commission 1991/92 together with an Individual Report by each member of the Commission.

This Final Report including the Individual Report by each member of the Commission is submitted pursuant to the provisions Section 8(1) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, Statutes of Alberta, 1990, Chapter E-4.01, as amended.

Yours respectfully,

Clare L. Liden
Assistant Chief Judge
Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair

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The Commission

The Electoral Boundaries Commission, hereafter referred to as "the Commission", was established pursuant to Section 2 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1991, Chapter E-4.01 as amended), set out in Appendix A hereof hereinafter referred to as "the Act". The Commission, on the date hereof, consists of His Honour Clare L. Liden, Assistant Chief Judge, the Provincial Court of Alberta, of Edmonton, as the Chair, together with the following members: Mr. Thomas K. Biggs of Coronation, Mrs. Shirley Cripps of Westerose, Ms. Jean McBean, Q.C. of Edmonton, and Mr. Patrick D. Ledgerwood, the Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta, of Edmonton.

Interim Report and Minority View

The Interim Report of the Commission signed by all members of the Commission, except Mrs. Shirley Cripps, together with the Minority View signed by Mrs. Shirley Cripps, were, pursuant to Section 6(1) of the Act, submitted to the Honourable David J. Carter, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, on December 13th, 1991.

The said Interim Report and Minority View was also published in full in the issue of the Alberta Gazette dated January 15, 1992.

Advertisements and Submissions

Following the release of the Interim Report and Minority View the Commission published, in accordance with Section 7(2) of the Act, two sets of advertisements in 144 daily and weekly newspapers across Alberta to invite Albertans to attend Public Hearings and/or to send written submissions regarding the proposed boundaries to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Office. A sample of these advertisements appear in Appendix B. There were 327 written submissions received by the Commission. A list of names of individuals who sent in written submissions is included in Appendix C.

Public Hearings

No Public Hearings were held prior to the submission of the said Interim Report and Minority View by the Commission to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly because the Commission considered it more appropriate to conduct hearings after the said Interim Report and Minority View had been submitted to the Speaker and made public pursuant to Section 7(1)(b) of the Act. The Commission held 23 Public Hearings on the proposals contained in the said Interim Report and Minority View as follows:

1. **Edson:** Monday, February 10, 1992, 1:04 p.m.
   Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-1

2. **Red Deer:** Tuesday, February 11, 1992, 1:14 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-2

3. **Pincher Creek:** Wednesday, February 12, 1992, 1:02 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-3

4. **Lethbridge:** Wednesday, February 12, 1992, 7:07 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-4

5. **Wetaskiwin:** Thursday, February 13, 1992, 1:04 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-5

6. **St. Albert:** Thursday, February 13, 1992, 7:04 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-6

7. **Vermilion:** Tuesday, February 18, 1992, 1:05 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-7

8. **St. Paul:** Tuesday, February 18, 1992, 7:07 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-8

9. **Medicine Hat:** Wednesday, February 19, 1992, 1:07 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-9

10. **Drumheller:** Wednesday, February 19, 1992, 7:01 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-10

11. **Fort McMurray:** Thursday, February 20, 1992, 1:09 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-11

12. **Slave Lake:** Thursday, February 20, 1992, 7:07 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-12

13. **Westlock:** Friday, February 21, 1992, 10:06 a.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-13

14. **Peace River:** Monday, February 24, 1992, 1:03 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-14

15. **Grande Prairie:** Monday, February 24, 1992, 7:11 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-15

16. **High River:** Tuesday, February 25, 1992, 1:00 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-16

17. **Olds:** Tuesday, February 25, 1992, 7:06 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-17

18. **Calgary:** Thursday, February 27, 1992, 10:04 a.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-18

19. **Calgary:** Thursday, February 27, 1992, 2:33 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-19

20. **Calgary:** Thursday, February 27, 1992, 7:01 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-20

21. **Edmonton:** Tuesday, March 3, 1992, 10:03 a.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-21

22. **Edmonton:** Tuesday, March 3, 1992, 2:52 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-22

23. **Edmonton:** Tuesday, March 3, 1992, 7:04 p.m.
Reference: Alberta Hansard Transcript No. 22-3-23

Alberta Hansard transcripts are available for each Public Hearing. Copies may be obtained from Alberta Hansard, 901 Legislature Annex, 9718 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2B6, telephone 427-2826.

Appendix D contains a list of names of the 402 presenters at the Public Hearings.

Electoral Boundaries Reference

The Alberta Government submitted the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act to the Court of Appeal of Alberta with the following questions:

(a) Is the manner in which the boundaries and areas of electoral divisions are proposed and established under the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (c. E-4.01, Statutes of Alberta, 1990), inconsistent with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; and

(b) If so, in what particulars and to what extent?

The judgment of the Court of Appeal (Appeal #9103-0081-AC) was rendered at Edmonton, Alberta on the 21st day of November AD 1991; a copy of that judgment is filed as Appendix E of this Final Report.

Final Report: Overview and Conclusions

Five amendments to the Interim Report are required due to technical adjustments:

(a) The electoral division of Cypress required a population adjustment from 23,245 to 27,070 with a resulting change in the average population percentage variation from -18.45% to -5.03%. This revised data appears on the chart in Appendix F (iii), and

(b) The electoral division of Sherwood Park required a population adjustment from 33,547 to 31,018 with a resulting change in the average population percentage variation from 17.69% to 8.82%. This revised data appears on the chart in Appendix F(iii).

(c) Minor refinements resulting from the revision of population for Cypress and Sherwood Park are required for all electoral divisions as reflected in the chart in Appendix F(iii).

(d) The map of Sherwood Park required an adjustment as shown in Appendix F(i) and F(ii). The legal description for Sherwood Park in the Interim Report is accurate. The map and legal description of the contiguous electoral division, Fort Saskatchewan, is accurate as depicted in the Interim Report.

(e) An overview Province of Alberta Map was not included in the Interim Report but is shown in Appendix F (iv).

The majority of the members of the Commission supported the recommended boundaries found in the Interim Report. After hearing the presentations at the Public Hearings and receiving the written submissions sent to the Commission, there is no longer a majority among the members of the Commission who are prepared to propose that the recommended boundaries found in the Interim Report be enacted into legislation. A majority of the members of the Commission (Judge Clare Liden, Jean McBean and Patrick Ledgerwood) still believe that the proposals in the Interim Report meet the terms of the Act and comply with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

There is one important conclusion upon which the members of the Commission unanimously agree: Although the Commission recognized that its mandate was to ensure that no proposed constituency had a population that was more than 25% above the mean population for 83 constituencies based on the 1986 population, all agreed that under the power given to the Commission in Section 16 of the Act to consider any factor the Commission considers appropriate, the Commission could not ignore the population trends since 1986. It is mathematically possible to place the 1991* population of the City of Edmonton into 17 Single Municipality Electoral Divisions and the 1991* population of the City of Calgary into 19 Single Municipality Electoral Divisions without violating the +/- 25% rule based on the 1991* average population for Alberta as a whole. However this process would destroy the integrity of the various internal communities of interest within these cities. It would require the Commission to create electoral divisions by drawing straight lines to meet numerical requirements without regard to various internal community of interest boundaries.

Having come to this conclusion, Commission members were divided on how to deal with the situation presented. The Commission therefore decided that in this Final Report each individual member of the Commission would file an Individual Report.

This Final Report, including the Individual Reports of each member of the Commission, is made pursuant to the provisions of Section 8(1) of the Act and is hereby respectfully submitted.

The signatures to this Final Report follow and the signature of each of the respective members of the Commission is found at the conclusion of each member's Individual Report.

* based on unofficial 1991 estimates

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 24th day of April 1992.

Clare L. Liden
Assistant Chief Judge
Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair

Thomas K. Biggs

Thomas K. Biggs
Member

Shirley Cripps

Shirley Cripps
Member

Jean McBean

Jean McBean, Q.C.
Member

P D Ledgerwood

Patrick D. Ledgerwood
The Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta
Member

Individual Reports

Electoral Boundaries Commission
Individual Report
by
His Honour, Assistant Chief Judge Clare L. Liden, Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, as set out in Appendix "A" of the Final Report, the Electoral Boundaries Commission was established effective January 23, 1991. The mandate of the Commission is described in Section 3 of the "Act" thus:

> "The function of the Commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral boundaries of Alberta in accordance with the rules set out in Part 2."
>
> (Emphasis mine)

The procedure and process for making such proposals is also prescribed by the "Act". Section 6 provides that the Commission shall submit a report, which shall set out the area, boundaries and names of the proposed electoral divisions, within nine months of the date of its appointment. On May 8, 1991 the Commission made a unanimous decision to request an extension of this nine month deadline and the Alberta Legislature approved the request, revised the legislation and permitted the Commission to submit its report under Section 6 on or before December 31, 1991. The Commission completed its task under Section 3 and submitted its Interim Report pursuant to Section 6(1) to the Honourable Speaker on December 13, 1991.

Section 7(1)(b) of the "Act" provides that the Commission shall after its Interim Report has been made public hold public hearings to receive input on its proposals. The Commission complied with this section as described in the Final Report.

Finally, Section 8(1) of the "Act" provides that:

> "The Commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within six months of the date it submitted its Report, submit to the Speaker any amendments to its Report it considers advisable."

While the electoral boundaries proposed in the Interim Report are to some extent a product of trade-offs and compromises on the part of the members of the Commission and do reflect some problems in some of the proposed electoral divisions, I believe these can be resolved by the Members of the Legislative Assembly in the course of their legislative enactment of the electoral divisions. I am therefore of the view that the Interim Report, along with the five amendments as detailed in the Final Report, be considered as the proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral boundaries of Alberta.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 23 day of April, 1992.

Clare L. Liden
Assistant Chief Judge
Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair

Electoral Boundaries Commission
Individual Report
by
Thomas K. Biggs
Member

As I perceived the process, the Special Select Committee on Electoral Boundaries was set up to listen to the public in order to construct an Electoral Boundaries Commission Act that would be an acceptable compromise between the variety of interests in the Province and the requirements of the Charter Of Rights. The Electoral Boundaries Commission members were asked to draw lines for the electoral divisions that fulfilled the requirements of the Legislation. The Commission, rather than a Committee of the Legislature, was asked to make recommendations so that the decisions would not be perceived as an exercise in gerrymandering. In the development of principles, Mrs. Cripps and I determined that in the best interests of Albertans a minimum of violence should occur to the existing boundary structure.

Unfortunately, I feel that the Commission went astray. The Commission began it's work on the basis of trying to achieve a 0% variation in the electoral divisions. Following the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada re: The Attorney General for Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter, our work was continued on the basis of working toward a +/- 10% variation. My discomfort with this variation still remained in that five non-elected persons were making major decisions that affected all the people of Alberta based on what was a very random choice. In my opinion, the selection of the +/- 10 % goal exceeded our jurisdiction.

During the Public Hearings, the Commission constantly repeated that one of the guidelines we followed was to examine each change "to see if it was really necessary". The answer to that question is obviously entirely different if you begin with a target of +/- 10% as compared to viewing it using the variations permitted within the legislation. The hearings made it painfully obvious that those constituencies within the acceptable variations were not prepared for major surgery.

Following the public hearings, we started over again using the clear directions from those hearings. That meant that we would be considering a greater use of the full range of variations that were allowed in the Legislation and we would be maintaining the integrity of the city boundaries of both Edmonton and Calgary. We also heard very clearly, not only from the presentations made on behalf of interest groups, but also from individuals who took the time to study and understand the legislation, that the continuity of the community of interests was far more important than the "numbers game".

I realize that this approach does not satisfy those members of the Commission whose first concern was the constitutional issues and that leaves us with the dubious distinction of being the first Electoral Boundaries Commission that filed only minority reports. By far, the most important task is to file a report that will serve the population of Alberta fairly. The drawing of the line between "equality of representation" and "voter equality" properly belongs to bodies outside the Commission.

I have collaborated with Shirley Cripps in the preparation of our report and fully endorse the recommendations on the suggested legislative changes and the adoption of Option III.

In order that I will not mislead anyone with the word "collaboration", I want to publicly acknowledge the hundreds of hours of work that Mrs. Cripps so unselfishly devoted to the task at hand. It was done, without reservation, because of her abiding desire to produce fairness for all Albertans.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 22 day of April, 1992.

Thomas K. Biggs

Thomas K. Biggs
Member

Electoral Boundaries Commission
Individual Report
by
Shirley Cripps
Member

First of all, Mr. Biggs and I wish to thank the many Albertans for their thoughtful presentations and submissions. We were particularly impressed by the number of people who had taken the time to read and understand the Interim Report and the legislation and make presentations on their own behalf. Even when they felt the constituencies had been unreasonably decimated, they treated the Commission with courtesy and respect. Their participation makes us proud of them and proud to be an Albertan.

We wish to thank all the members of the Commission for their time and sincere attempts to establish new electoral divisions. The Edmonton and Calgary maps could not have been developed without the help of Jean McBean. Thanks! We particularly appreciate the flexibility of the Chair, who recognized the differences of opinion and allowed Commission members the latitude to give their divergent views and develop options for the Legislative Assembly.

We are indebted to both Bob Pritchard and Ted Edwards for their dedication and assistance to all the Commission members in developing the Interim and Final Reports of the Commission.

Special thanks to the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer for the many hours of assistance with the development of the statistical data and drafting of the numerous variations that were required to complete this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Representations made at the public hearings and through letters and briefs sent to the Commission made it abundantly clear that the Interim Report is not acceptable to Albertans in terms of the boundaries proposed and the introduction of the principle of "rurban" ridings .

Mr. Biggs and I realize that offering options creates a dilemma for the Legislative Assembly, but we cannot determine another way to meet the concerns raised by Albertans and to ensure effective representation all across this vast province.

During development of the 17 Edmonton electoral divisions and the 19 Calgary electoral divisions, using the city boundaries as our parameters, it became clear that while it was just possible to meet the terms of Section 17(1) in 1986 census terms, it was clearly impossible in 1990 census terms and contravened communities of interest, as legislated in Section 16 of the Act, which were of paramount importance to the people making presentations.

We came to the conclusion we could not do justice to the concerns of the people, either urban or rural, making presentations or written submissions without requesting changes to the legislation.

Our considered opinion is that Albertans will be more democratically represented if the legislation is changed;

(1) to increase the number of electoral divisions by two, adding one to Calgary and one to Edmonton;

(2) to include the First Nation population known to exist notwithstanding the lack of census information;

(3) to allow northern communities directly linked to Ft. McMurray to become part of a multi-municipality electoral division with Ft. McMurray; and

(4) to make Lesser Slave Lake an exception even if the criteria in Section 17(2) are not met.

If these changes to the legislation are acceptable: **We recommend implementation of Option III, 40 rural multi-municipality electoral divisions, see Schedule I, and 18 Edmonton electoral divisions, see Schedule IV, and 20 Calgary electoral divisions, see Schedule VI, and 7 single rural electoral divisions, namely Fort MacMurray, St. Albert, Sherwood Park, Red Deer, Lethbridge East, Lethbridge West and Medicine Hat, with possible changes to Fort McMurray as outlined above.**

We recognize that many people at the public hearings were not in favour of increasing the size of the Legislature. Given the hard choices, and the options available, our preference is to give the Legislative Assembly choices which will give the best possible representation.

If these changes are made, Albertans will know that the Commission members;

- listened to the people;
- avoided the "rurban" concept;
- balanced successfully the +/- 25%;
- recognized that time and distance are factors in representation;
- considered Section 16(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) and (f); and
- that there was a fairness of process.

BACKGROUND

The development of the Electoral Boundaries commission report was one of the most challenging exercises we have ever participated in. We believe that the proposed boundaries in our report will serve Albertans well and be in the best interests of representative democracy today and in the future.

While divergent views make it impossible to have a unanimous final report, we felt an obligation to attempt to give Albertans proposed electoral boundaries which meet the general objectives expressed. This report makes reference to Schedules I - IX in the schedule pocket and Schedules X - XIV on following pages.

After taking into consideration the consultation with Albertans, the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Alberta Court of Appeal, we developed principles within the legislation which reflected what we believed to be the majority view of Albertans.

PRINCIPLES FOR BOUNDARIES

1. Maintain the integrity of existing constituencies wherever possible.
2. Use municipal boundaries, where possible, for necessary boundary changes.
3. Recognize the legislative mandate to the Committee; consider all of Section 16 keeping in mind the key principle of representation.

4. The legislation directs that variations of population between constituencies shall fall within a range of +/- 25% with 4 exceptions. This mandated major changes for a number of constituencies which failed the +/- 25% test, both urban and rural. Our approach has been to specifically address regional inequalities based on the principle of making changes that cause the least disruption.
5. Use exceptions only where they are a key to effective representation.
6. Mixing Edmontonians and Calgarians in with surrounding multi- municipality electoral divisions ("rurban ") is unacceptable.
7. If, in our view, legislative changes are necessary to provide fair and effective representation to Albertans, identify them and recommend those changes to the Legislative Assembly.
8. Consider major demographic changes. While it was legislated that 1986 census data was to be used, the Electoral Boundaries Commission Report will be judged in 1992.

INDIVIDUAL REPORT AND BOUNDARY DEVELOPMENT

As members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission, Mr. Biggs and I carefully examined the legal overview on pages 56 - 59 of the Report of the all-party Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries. We were also guided by the essential principle of the Supreme Court decision that, "Ours is a representative democracy. Right to vote is right to 'effective representation'. The MLA functions in two roles - legislative and ombudsman,"(The Honourable Mme. Justice McLachlin) and considered carefully the opinions and arguments made by Albertans.

We recognized that the +/- 25% legislated parameters along with the regional inequities were a concern and attempted to deal with this problem in developing our principles and subsequent boundaries.

It was made adequately and fundamentally clear at the hearings that Albertans would not accept the multi-municipality electoral divisions created around Edmonton and Calgary. The majority felt that population differences of single and multi-municipality electoral divisions could be justified, recognizing that distance is an important factor in accessibility of the MLA. The MLA is a key link to the government in multi-municipality electoral divisions particularly since many of the municipal jurisdictions have few, if any, of the normal government services, agencies or head offices found in major centres.

Two themes were prevalent at the public hearings;

(a) rural-urban ridings proposed around Edmonton and Calgary were unacceptable; and

(b) many multi-municipality constituencies have such an array of local government boards, organizations and communities to meet with, that increasing the size of the constituency would make them unmanageable for effective representation.

MLA's must and do try to serve all their constituents fairly. However, there must also be the perception that they can and will be committed to bring forth the concerns of their constituents in an unbiased manner. If that perception is not evident in an electoral division such as a "rurban" riding, then everyone loses, the City of Edmonton or Calgary residents, the surrounding area residents, the MLA, and Albertans collectively as a whole.

While the Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries reported that strict urban and rural boundaries could lead to each group relating to the other in an adversarial manner*, the ultimate fact remains that constituents in each electoral division want their MLA to be able to present their interests and concerns effectively. Once this has been done they expect all Members of the Legislative Assembly to deal fairly in order to reach an effective resolution of mutual and individual concerns.

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* Report of the Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries, Legislative Assembly of Alberta, November 1990, page 64

With few exceptions, presentations made to the Commission were totally opposed to the "rurban" constituencies. The unanimity of expression of both rural and urban voters, in their distrust and fear of such constituencies was surprising. The general consensus was that there are competing interests which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for an MLA to represent both rural and urban areas fairly. **Effective representation must be fair and be seen to be fair.**

The Final Report of the Commission must comply with the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act. In order to do that we developed alternate proposals for rural Alberta showing 38 multi-municipality electoral divisions, see Schedule II, plus the multi-municipality options A and B. A map of 40 multi-municipality electoral divisions, see Schedule I, has been developed. With Jean McBean, we developed alternate maps for Edmonton with 17 and 18 electoral divisions and for Calgary showing 19 and 20 electoral divisions. The development of these alternatives has been done to meet the concerns Albertans expressed publicly, in 402 briefs presented at the hearings, and in the 327 written submissions sent directly to the Commission.

Since the "rurban" ridings were generally unacceptable, the city electoral divisions proposed are wholly contained within city limits with the exception of optional multi-municipality electoral divisions in Edmonton 18, see Schedule IV Option 2A, and Calgary 20, see Schedule VI Option 2B, designated by dotted lines.

There are essentially three self-contained constituencies in Alberta in terms of broad community of interest; Edmonton, Calgary and the Rest of Alberta. While there are some other major cities, namely Red Deer, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Fort McMurray and Medicine Hat, which might appear to be totally urban, they are different from Edmonton and Calgary in that they are very dependent on their surrounding areas. The businesses and people of these respective areas and cities interrelate on a daily basis as a matter of course.

The Alberta Court of Appeal Judges in their reference decision re: questions set out in Order in Council 91/91 in respect of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, Appendix E, accepted that "hybrids" in essentially rural areas may create a community of interest, but did not contemplate the "rurbans" created by the Commission; "We think that most people when they talk of "rural" areas have in mind farming areas, where the bulk of the population, both urban and rural, have a great community of interest: they either work the land or serve those who do."

Comparative Chart for Edmonton, Calgary and the Rest of Alberta Showing Census Averages for Electoral Divisions and Resulting Demographics Based on 1986 and 1990 Data (Where Available)

Electoral Divisions - Edmonton 17 - Calgary 19 - Rest of Alberta

	1986	% deviation from average population of 28,504	1990*	% deviation from average population of 29,743
Edmonton (single electoral divisions)	573,982 / 17 = 33,763	+18.3	605,539 / 17 = 35,620	+18.56
Calgary (single electoral divisions)	636,104 / 19 = 33,479	+17.46	692,885 / 19 = 36,467	+21.38
The Rest of Alberta (multi & single municipality electoral divisions)	1,155,739 / 47 = 24,590	-13.73	*1,195,873 / 47 = 25,444	-15.36

Electoral Divisions - Edmonton 18 - Calgary 20 - Rest of Alberta

	1986		1990*	
Edmonton (single electoral divisions)	573,982 / 18 = 31,888	+11.87	605,539 / 18 = 33,641	+11.96
Calgary (single electoral divisions)	636,104 / 20 = 31,805	+11.58	692,885 / 20 = 34,644	+15.28
The Rest of Alberta (multi & single municipality electoral divisions)	1,155,739 / 45 = 25,683	-9.01	*1,195,873 / 45 = 26,575	-11.59

* **1990 figures are not available for most of The Rest of Alberta and some reserves are not included so this percentage deviation calculation would be considerably lower for the Rest of Alberta if those figures were available.** In 1991 some multi-municipality constituencies such as Airdrie, Banff-Cochrane, Highwood, Leduc, Sturgeon, Wetaskiwin and West Yellowhead and others will likely be above average.

If the province is divided into 85 constituencies then the 1986 average is:

2,365,825 / 85 = 27,833

Edmonton	@ 31,888 = +14.58%
Calgary	@ 31,805 = +14.28%
The rest of Alberta	@ 24,590 = -11.67%

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Commission is only empowered to make recommendations under the terms of the Act. Considering the many representations at the public hearings made by Albertans, including MLAs, who suggested the Commission ask for or recommend changes to the Act, and that many of these suggestions make common sense in terms of representation, we will make recommendations strictly meeting the terms of the Act and also suggest options which may be more advantageous to all Albertans in terms of representation.

The Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries was only concerned with the principles of representation, therefore did not deal with specific boundaries. The application of the principles established by legislation has led to constituencies which are unacceptable.

While disagreeing with the conclusions reached in the Interim Report - we recognize that developing city ridings using strict 1986 census data would not result in equitable constituencies. The balance to be reached must then use 1986 census, the demographic changes, the concerns of Albertans and an overall fairness.

The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, Section 14, states that there shall be 43 single constituencies which means the loss of one multi-municipality electoral division. This leaves 40 multi-municipality electoral divisions.

There is general agreement that time and distance are factors in representing a rural multi constituency, which can legitimately be considered for differentiation of averages. However there must be the perception of regional fairness. In an attempt to deal with regional fairness, options are offered.

OPTION I

In the strictest sense, Option I, see Schedules I, III and V, meet Section 14 and 15 of the Act. Edmonton and Calgary (17 and 19 electoral divisions respectively) along with 7 other single municipality electoral divisions comply with the legislative direction for a total of 43 single municipality electoral divisions. The 40 multi-municipality electoral divisions, Section 15, also meet the mandate.

These maps can be combined to implement 83 electoral divisions:

Schedule I - 40 wholly rural multi-municipality electoral divisions

Schedule III - Edmonton - 17 single electoral divisions (wholly within city limits)

Schedule V - Calgary - 19 single electoral divisions (wholly within city limits)

Rural Single Municipalities:	Medicine Hat	(see Schedule X)
	* Fort McMurray	(see Interim Report)
	St. Albert	(see Interim Report)
	Lethbridge East	(see Schedule XII)
	Lethbridge West	(see Schedule XII)
	Red Deer	(see Interim Report)
	Sherwood Park	(see Interim Report amendment)

This method of meeting the legislation may not be the best alternative.

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* Possible legislative change from a single to a multi-municipality electoral division.

OPTION II

Option II has 18 constituencies developed in Edmonton, see Schedule IV, 20 in Calgary, Schedule VI, and 38 multi constituencies, see Schedule II. To strictly comply with Section 15, Edmonton-Belmont, see Schedule IV, is an urban multi-municipality electoral division and Calgary-Fish Creek, see Schedule VI, is an urban multi-municipality electoral division.

The Edmonton and Calgary constituencies appear to be very fair in terms of the most recent data available. However the 38 rural multi-municipality electoral division proposal does leave some exceptionally large rural constituencies and does not address the under representation of the north.

Nevertheless to meet the terms of the legislation in the absolute sense, these maps can be used to implement 83 electoral divisions by combining the following;

Schedule II - 38 wholly rural multi electoral divisions

Schedule IV - Edmonton - 18 electoral divisions
(one of which is a multi-municipality electoral division namely; Edmonton-Belmont
See Option 1A outlined on Schedule IV map)

Schedule VI - Calgary - 20 electoral divisions
(one of which is a multi-municipality electoral division namely; Calgary-Fish Creek
See Option 2B outlined on Schedule VI map)

Rural Single Municipalities:	Medicine Hat	(see Schedule X)
	* Fort McMurray	(see Interim Report)
	St. Albert	(see Interim Report)
	Lethbridge East	(see Schedule XII)
	Lethbridge West	(see Schedule XII)
	Red Deer	(see Interim Report)
	Sherwood Park	(see Interim Report amendment)

* Possible legislative change from a single to a multi-municipality electoral division.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Increasing the size of the Legislative Assembly received mixed reactions but was not generally a popular solution. Cost of additional members was a major factor. We made a sincere effort to look at all alternatives. We believe that this recommendation reflects a well balanced consideration of all factors of Section 16 and gives the Legislative Assembly an option which will provide the best possible representation to Albertans.

OPTION III

While Options I or II meet the terms of the legislation - they may not be the most acceptable options to Albertans considering the representations to the Commission.

Even if Option II were adopted, the under representation of the north would still be a concern. Consideration should be given to an extra far north constituency. The immense area and scattered communities make representation very difficult. The number of residents north of the 105th township (14,000) is a surprise to most Albertans.

Our recommendation for implementation of the report for the fairest and most effective representation would be to create an 85 seat legislature with 40 multi-municipality seats and 45 single municipality seats thereby giving Edmonton 18 electoral divisions, wholly contained within city boundaries, and Calgary 20 electoral divisions, wholly contained within city boundaries.

We believe this would allow population divisions within Edmonton and Calgary which respect their community of interest, and recognize the under representation of the north, while at the same time maintaining a manageable size of the multi-municipality constituencies.

Implementation of an 85 seat legislature would be possible by combining:

Schedule I - 40 rural multi-municipality electoral divisions

Schedule IV - Edmonton - 18 single municipality electoral divisions
(no multi-municipality electoral divisions)

Schedule VI - Calgary - 20 single municipality electoral divisions
(no multi-municipality electoral divisions)

Rural Single Municipalities:	Medicine Hat	(see Schedule X)
	* Fort McMurray	(see Interim Report)
	St. Albert	(see Interim Report)
	Lethbridge East	(see Schedule XII)
	Lethbridge West	(see Schedule XII)
	Red Deer	(see Interim Report)
	Sherwood Park	(see Interim Report amendment)

If Fort McMurray becomes a multi-municipality electoral division, there will then be 41 multi-municipality electoral divisions and 44 single municipality electoral divisions.

---

* Possible legislative change from a single to a multi-municipality electoral division.

MAPS

The maps and options have been developed so that alternative proposals can be interchanged to meet objectives without negating the electoral boundaries established for the rest of the province. Wherever possible boundaries follow municipal lines to reflect the majority of the public requests.

The maps, in Schedules I to VI and options in Schedules VII, VIII and IX, were developed to give Albertans and the Legislative Assembly a complete picture of the alternatives to the Interim Report. Since there are some major changes in the east and the south, the choice is left to the Legislative Assembly to determine which options will cause the least disruption and provide the most effective representation.

Schedule VII is an alternative proposal for the configuration of 7 east central Alberta electoral divisions on the provincial 40 electoral divisions - see Schedule I.

Schedule VIII and IX are alternative proposals for the configuration of 6 east central Alberta electoral divisions which fit into the provincial 38 electoral divisions - see Schedule II. Please note that Schedule VIII also requires changes to a number of electoral divisions in a ripple effect, therefore as well as the 6 east, the other changes are also shown.

Our recommendations for changes in the Medicine Hat, Red Deer and two Lethbridge electoral divisions are found in Schedules X, XI and XII.

There are two other areas, Southern Alberta and Northern Alberta, where the maps are interchangeable. The 7 multi-municipality electoral divisions on Schedule I and II in Southern Alberta are interchangeable. Either option can be used on either map.

The Northern Alberta option with a "special consideration" Wood Buffalo on the 40 map, see Schedule I, can be exchanged with the northern electoral boundaries on the provincial 38 map, see Schedule II. This could result in 84 electoral divisions. The "special" north constituency had been considered from the outset. The hearings in Northern Alberta convinced us it was an appropriate recommendation.

We are sorry to say the one current constituency which suffers loss of identity and of a single representative, from the Interim Report to the proposed map, is Lacombe. The only way Lacombe County could pick up enough population was to include Sylvan Lake. There was considerable opposition to that.

There are still some municipalities which are split into a number of electoral divisions. A sincere effort was made to minimize the number of splits.

Schedule XIII provides the 1986 census figures for the various options.

SPECIFIC ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Comments will only be made where specific reasons apply or where there are unique circumstances.

Airdrie

Name change recognizes the largest municipality.

Athabasca-Lac La Biche

Athabasca-Lac La Biche includes the vast sparsely populated area around Ft. McMurray as people requested inclusion in Athabasca-Lac La Biche if they could not be in Ft. McMurray. If legislative change is made, the north boundary of Athabasca-Lac La Biche should be the same as the current one. Beaver Lake and Heart Lake not enumerated.

Banff-Cochrane

Banff-Cochrane will probably be well over the average in the next census given all the development and the fact that the First Nation residents were not enumerated on the Sarcee and Stony reserves.

Barrhead

The Alexander band was not enumerated in 1986.

***Chinook**

Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) and (g).

* Special Consideration Electoral Divisions as per Section 17(2)

Drayton Valley

The County of Parkland was already represented by Whitecourt and Drayton Valley. Citizens were concerned with extension of those constituencies east. We have therefore split the extension so that the MLA from Drayton Valley can travel to Edmonton via Highway 627, this giving ready access to the constituents and the Whitecourt MLA can travel Highway 16 also giving ready access to the residents residing along that main artery.

Dunvegan

Dunvegan just meets Section 17(1) of the Act with the additional area. While there are a relatively high number of small municipalities, the overall northern representation will be increased.

***Fort MacLeod-Crowsnest**

Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17(2)(d)(e)(f) and (g), as per Hansard page 45. The residents made excellent points for consideration of change. Pincher Creek is not separated from the Crowsnest. Splitting the Fort MacLeod constituency is a grave concern, and the alternative is on Schedule II. We do believe these communities share similar interests.

If the population of the Peigan reserve was included, Fort MacLeod-Crowsnest would not be a special.

Lacombe-Ponoka

Probably the best of a difficult situation. The two major towns are similar in size and the area has deep agricultural roots.

* Special Consideration Electoral Divisions as per Section 17(2)

***Lesser Slave Lake**

Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17(2)(a)(d)(g) and (c) as per Alberta Hansard, page 236. Lesser Slave Lake is a huge area with unique problems. Jean McBean has accurately explained the problem and we all agree that special status is warranted.

Peace River

Peace River constituency on the 40 map is much reduced in area. It is still a huge area, but much more reasonable than the present one in both area and population.

The Peace River on the 38 map is massive and almost unmanageable with a very high population.

Pincher Creek (see Schedule II)

Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17(2)(d)(e)(f) and (g).

Red Deer River

Red Deer River takes in Blackfalds to make it a multi-municipality electoral division. There is no change in the boundary between Red Deer River and Red Deer.

Spruce Grove

Spruce Grove west boundary had to move east as the population contravened Section 17(1). Name change recognizes the name of the largest municipality.

* Special Consideration Electoral Divisions as per Section 17(2)

Wetaskiwin

Wetaskiwin is a new constituency which includes the Hobbema 4 Bands who were not enumerated in 1986 so the population is much larger than shown. There are close connections between these communities.

Whitecourt

Moves present western boundary of Stony Plain electoral division east to range line 2. The Highway 16 artery should insure ready access to the MLA.

***Wood Buffalo**

Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17(2)(a)(c)(d)(e) and (g). It is time to recognize that there is a significant population, in an incredibly vast area, that takes a super-human commitment on the part of present MLA.

The area of Fort Chipewyan has been included because it does not have summer roads to anywhere, but does have regular scheduled air service from Edmonton. Since MLA's are frequently in Edmonton, regular trips can be taken to Fort Chipewyan via the scheduled air service without excessive expense or hardship. We hope this will give Fort Chipewyan effective representation.

Southern Alberta - south of Elbow and Red Deer Rivers (see Schedules I and II)

We recognize that one electoral division has been lost in Southern Alberta. The seven constituencies have been developed in this area keeping in mind the public presentations and representations. While it was impossible to meet all concerns, a sincere attempt was made to develop the best compromise alternatives.

* Special Consideration Electoral Divisions as per Section 17(2)

Eastern Alberta (see Schedules I, II, VII, VIII and IX)

On the electoral division 40 map we have lost Vermilion as a constituency centre no matter which way the maps are drawn. Many alternatives were tried to try to meet the concerns of the residents. None worked!

On the 38 multi-municipality electoral division map 2 constituencies are lost in eastern Alberta. The figures and maps in the "Inequalities Within the Three Communities of Interest" section illustrate the problem, see page 38.

We made a sincere effort to minimize the disruption and inconvenience to the residents of the area. We hope one of the alternatives will provide acceptable electoral divisions for continued effective representation in eastern Alberta.

Fort McMurray

Legislation directs Fort McMurray as a single electoral division, which is the way it is drawn on both Schedules I and II. Our recommendation is to change the legislation to allow Fort McMurray to become a multi-municipality electoral division taking in those outlying communities, now in Athabasca-Lac La Biche, see Schedule I, to the 104th Township line. We agree with Jean McBean's suggestion for changes to a multi-municipality electoral division in Fort McMurray.

Lethbridge East and West

Requests were made to exchange the areas above and below the railway line, see Schedule XII.

Medicine Hat

The electoral boundary of the City of Medicine Hat no longer cuts through the city centre dividing it, see Schedule X.

Edmonton 17 - Schedule III

There are three shaded areas, Federal Enumeration Areas (F.E.A.'s), in the Edmonton 17 map which have to be included with adjacent constituencies in order to comply with Section 17(1) of the Act.

They are shaded for identity. If this map is used for new electoral boundaries the shaded areas should stay within the larger community of interest from which they were taken. In 1986 census terms the deduction of the shaded areas is critical to meet Section 17(1), but in 1991 terms the shaded areas definitely should be reversed.

1986 Census Data

Millwoods	35,956		Millhurst	31,120
F.E.A. Edmonton Strathcona #70	- 846	----->		+ 846
	35,110			31,966
Parkallen	36,187		Strathcona	34,113
F.E.A. Edmonton South #156	- 621	----->		+ 621
	35,566			34,734
Glenora	36,242		Jasper Place	33,146
F.E.A. Edmonton West #219	- 785	----->		+ 785
	35,457			33,931

Inequalities Within the Three Communities of Interest

The three accompanying maps; Edmonton, Calgary and the Rest of Alberta illustrate that there are population variations of the present electoral boundary divisions within each which cause unfairness to the respective members.

It is difficult to make comparisons between the three because of differences between representing an electoral division in the Capital Region vs. Calgary vs. the totally different aspect of a multi or single division rural area. It is however fair to make comparable evaluations within the context of each one.

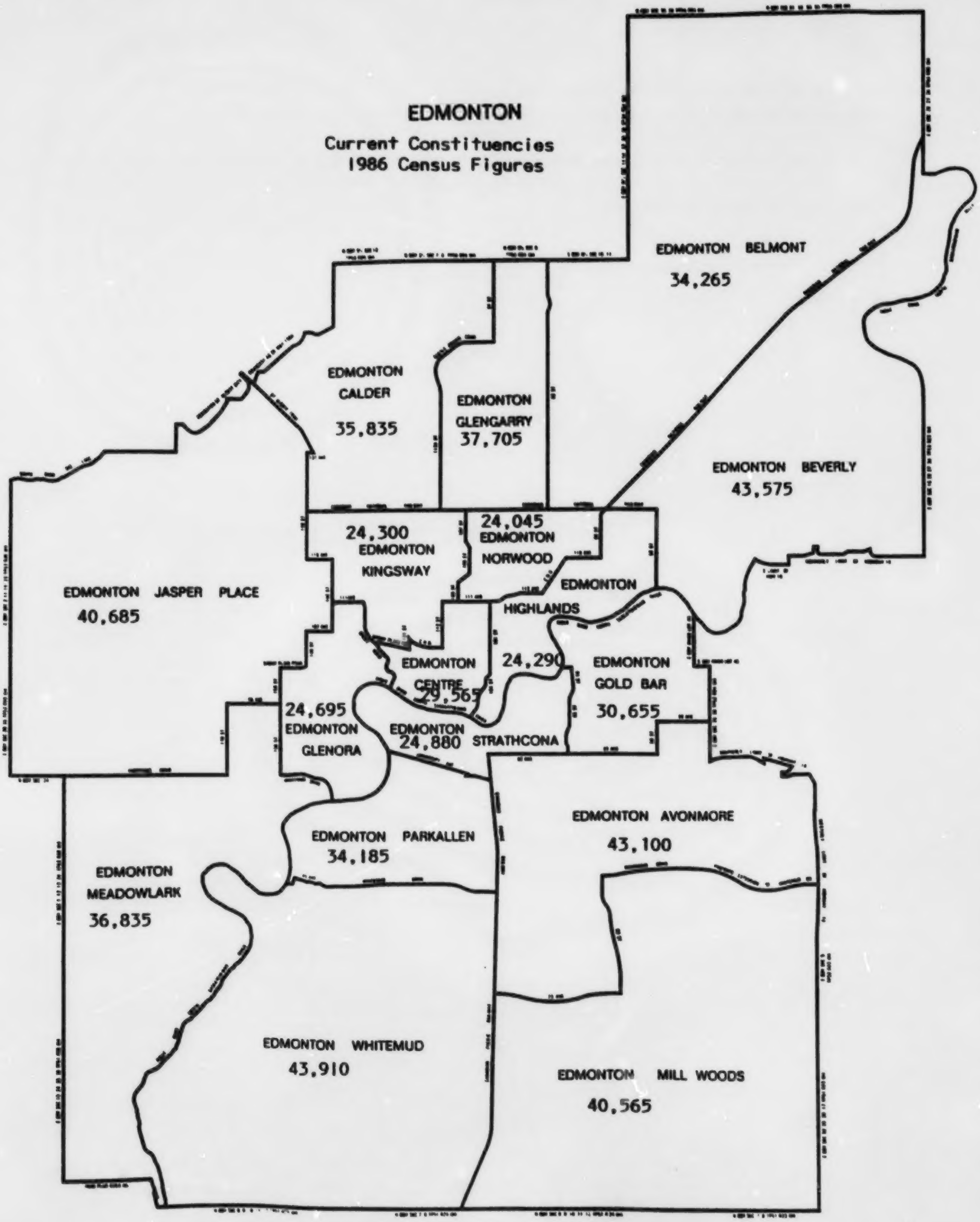
1986 Data Calculations for Edmonton, Calgary and the Rest of Alberta

Edmonton: Current constituency size varies from:
Edmonton-Norwood @ 24,045 to Edmonton-Whitemud @ 43,910. (see map page 39)

The proposed boundaries in Schedules III and IV attempt to remove the vast inequities within the city electoral divisions.

EDMONTON

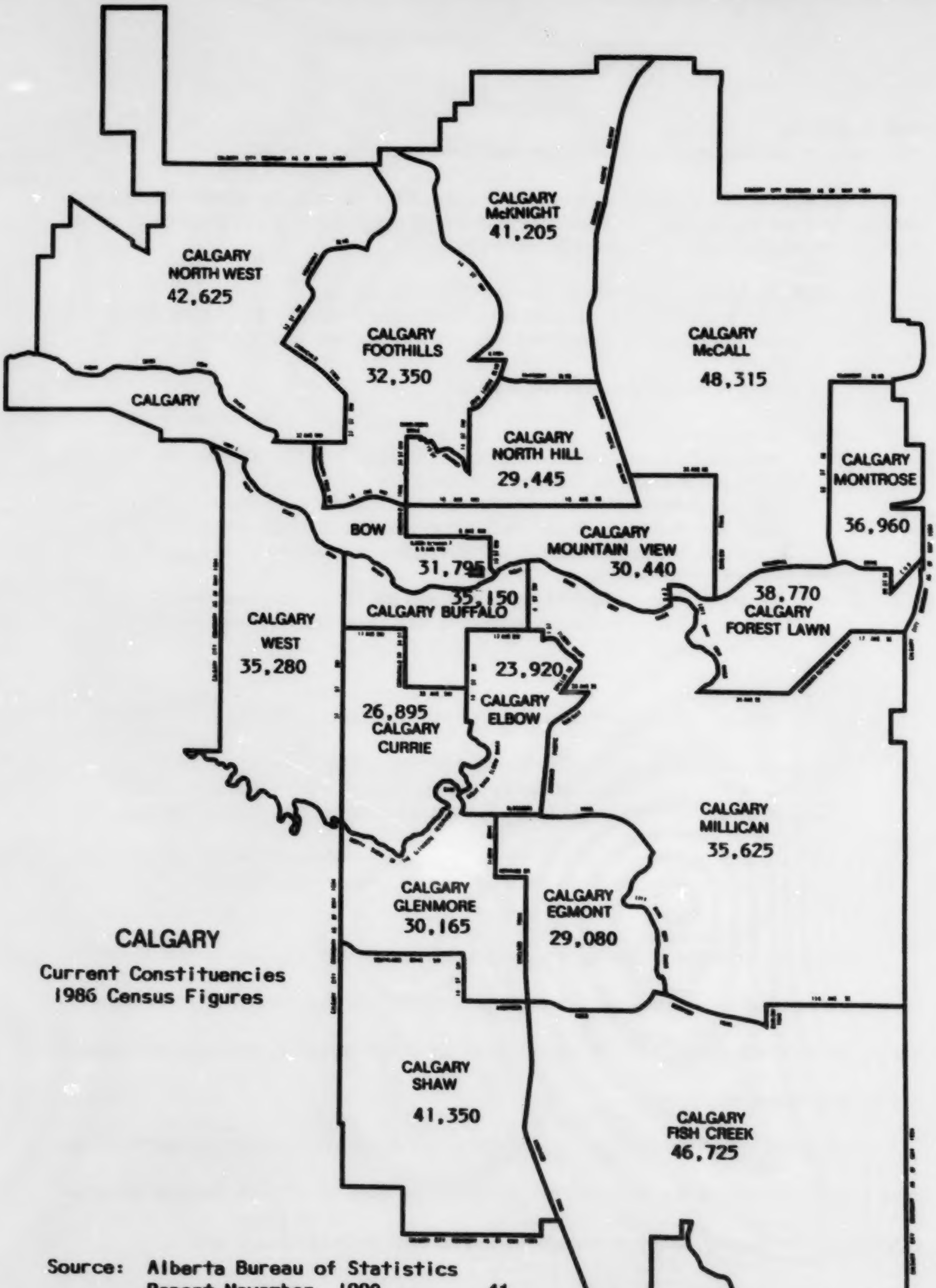
Current Constituencies
1986 Census Figures


EDMONTON BELMONT
34,265
EDMONTON CALDER
35,835
EDMONTON GLENGARRY
37,705
EDMONTON BEVERLY
43,575
24,300
EDMONTON KINGSWAY
24,045
EDMONTON NORWOOD
EDMONTON JASPER PLACE
40,685
EDMONTON HIGHLANDS
24,290
EDMONTON CENTRE
29,565
EDMONTON GOLD BAR
30,655
24,695
EDMONTON GLENORA
EDMONTON STRATHCONA
24,880
EDMONTON AVONMORE
43,100
EDMONTON PARKALLEN
34,185
EDMONTON MEADOWLARK
36,835
EDMONTON WHITEMUD
43,910
EDMONTON MILL WOODS
40,565

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics Report November, 1990

Calgary: Current constituency size varies from:
Calgary-Elbow @ 23,920 to Calgary-McCall @ 48,315. (see map page 41)

The proposed boundaries in Schedules V and VI attempt to remove the vast inequities within the city electoral divisions.


CALGARY NORTH WEST
42,625
CALGARY McKNIGHT
41,205
CALGARY FOOTHILLS
32,350
CALGARY McCALL
48,315
CALGARY
CALGARY NORTH HILL
29,445
CALGARY MONTROSE
36,960
BOW
31,795
CALGARY MOUNTAIN VIEW
30,440
35,150
CALGARY BUFFALO
38,770
CALGARY FOREST LAWN
CALGARY WEST
35,280
23,920
CALGARY ELBOW
26,895
CALGARY CURRIE
CALGARY MILLICAN
35,625
CALGARY GLENMORE
30,165
CALGARY EGMONT
29,080
CALGARY SHAW
41,350
CALGARY FISH CREEK
46,725

CALGARY

Current Constituencies
1986 Census Figures

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Report November, 1990

Rest of Alberta:
(Has been divided into regions as per heavy dark lines - see map page 43)

The census figures for the constituencies in each area of the province have been totalled and averaged to meet the Section 17(1) test. Where averages are very low it is apparent that some changes will have to occur to meet the legislated mandate.

1. Southern Alberta (south of the Bow and Red Deer Rivers)
   There are eight multi constituencies which total 149,245 / 8 = 18,655 average.
   With 12,000 added from Medicine Hat as per Section 15(b) = 161,245 / 8 = 20,155
   7 constituencies would average 23,035

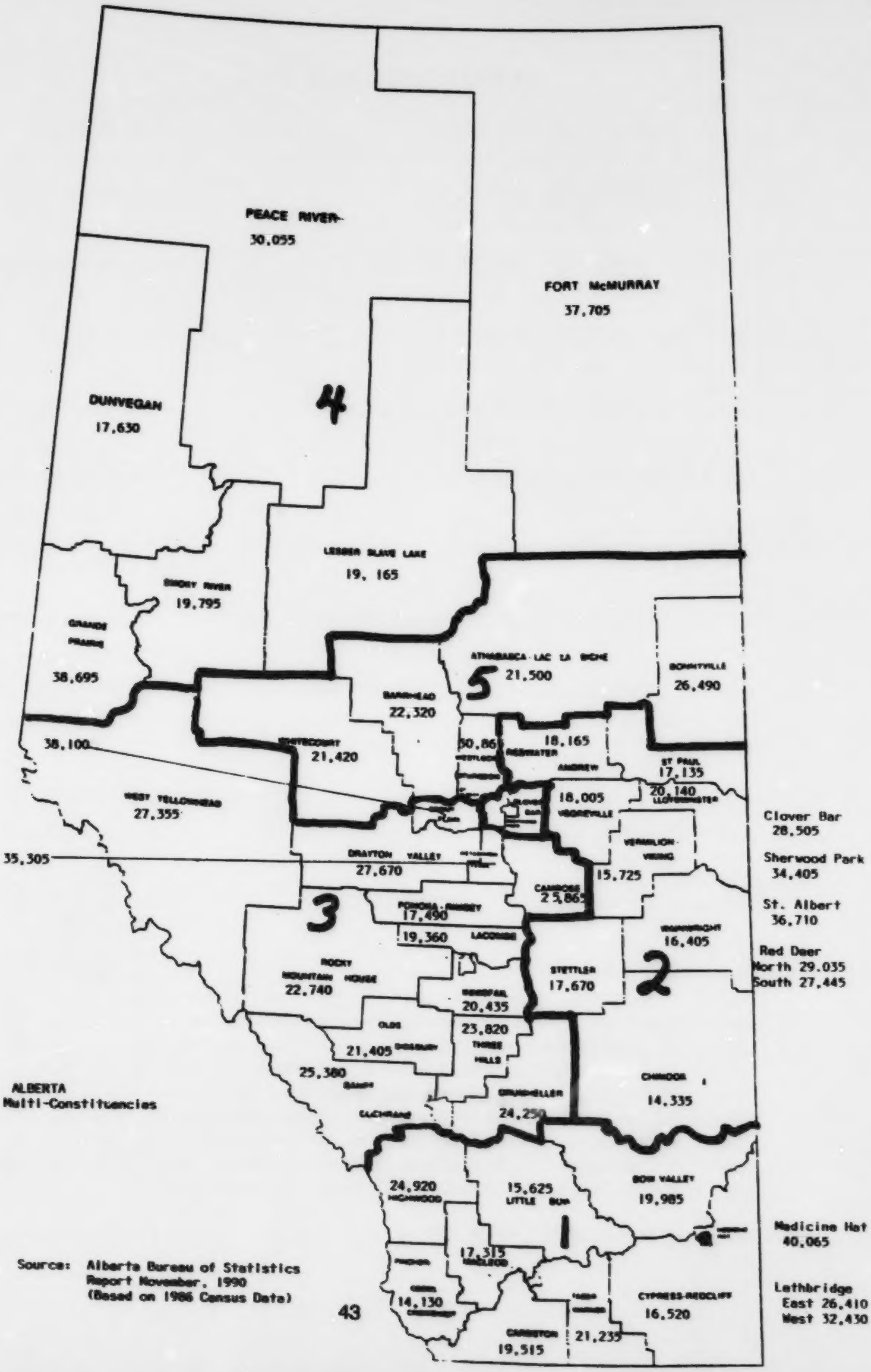
2. East Central Alberta
   There are 8 Constituencies which total 137,580 / 8 = 17,197 average.
   If Chinook is a special then the average of the remaining 7 = 17,606
   Total population 137,580 + 13,758 from Lacombe and Westlock = 151,338
   Seven constituencies (Schedule I) in eastern Alberta would average 21,619.
   Six constituencies (Schedule II) with the added population should average 25,226.

3. West Central Alberta (between Highway 16 and the Elbow and Bow Rivers)
   There are 12 Constituencies (excluding Red Deer and Red Deer River)
   Total population = 300,820 / 12 = 25,068 average

4. Northern Alberta
   There are 6 northern constituencies with a total population of 164,055 / 6 = 27,342 average
   Population is not the problem, distance and area is.
   If a special northern constituency was created, 164,055 - 14,500 = 149,555
   Six other constituencies would still have an average population of 149,555 / 6 = 25,911
   The above does not allow for the large population of Fort McMurray 34,949 so the average population of the other five constituencies would be 22,601

The basic averages in all regions are equivalent, with the higher averages in central Alberta and nearer the major centres. The average of all rural and single and multi constituencies are 24,590 without counting the First Nations who, for whatever reason, were not enumerated in 1986 but are assuredly there!

The charts in Schedule XIII (a) - (i) outline electoral division population averages for these three areas. Calculations are based on the premise of no multi-municipality electoral divisions in Edmonton or Calgary, although options 2A and 2B exist on Schedules IV and VI.



PEACE RIVER
30,055
FORT McMURRAY
37,705
DUNVEGAN
17,630
4
LESSER SLAVE LAKE
19,165
SMOKY RIVER
19,795
GRANDE PRAIRIE
38,695
ATHABASCA-LAC LA BICHE
5
21,500
BONNYVILLE
26,490
BARRHEAD
22,320
WHITECOURT
21,420
30,86
WESTLOCK
REDWATER
18,165
ANDREW
ST PAUL
17,135
20,140
LLOYDMINSTER
38,100
WEST YELLOWHEAD
27,355
18,005
VEGREVILLE
VERMILION-VIKING
15,725
35,305
DRAYTON VALLEY
27,670
CAMROSE
25,865
POMONA-RIMBEY
17,490
3
19,360
LACOMBE
WAINWRIGHT
16,405
2
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE
22,740
STETTLER
17,670
INNISFAIL
20,435
OLDS
21,405
DIDSBURY
23,820
THREE HILLS
25,380
BANFF
COCHRANE
DRUMHELLER
24,250
CHINOOK
14,335
24,920
HIGHWOOD
15,625
LITTLE BOW
1
BOW VALLEY
19,985
17,315
MACLEOD
PINCHER
14,130
CROWSNEST
CARDSTON
19,515
TABER
WARNER
21,235
CYPRESS-REDCLIFF
16,520
Clover Bar
28,505
Sherwood Park
34,405
St. Albert
36,710
Red Deer
North 29.035
South 27,445
Medicine Hat
40,065
Lethbridge
East 26,410
West 32,430

ALBERTA
Current Multi-Constituencies

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Report November, 1990
(Based on 1986 Census Data)

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SCHEDULE I
PROVINCIAL - 40 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS .... See Schedule Pocket

SCHEDULE II
PROVINCIAL - 38 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS .... See Schedule Pocket

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EDMONTON - 17 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS .... See Schedule Pocket

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EDMONTON - 18 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS .... See Schedule Pocket

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CALGARY - 19 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS .... See Schedule Pocket

SCHEDULE VI
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SCHEDULE VII
7 EAST OPTION TO PROVINCIAL - 40 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS ..... See Schedule Pocket

SCHEDULE VIII
6 EAST OPTION ONE TO PROVINCIAL - 38 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS . See Schedule Pocket

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6 EAST OPTION TWO TO PROVINCIAL - 38 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS . See Schedule Pocket

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MEDICINE HAT ELECTORAL DIVISION 45

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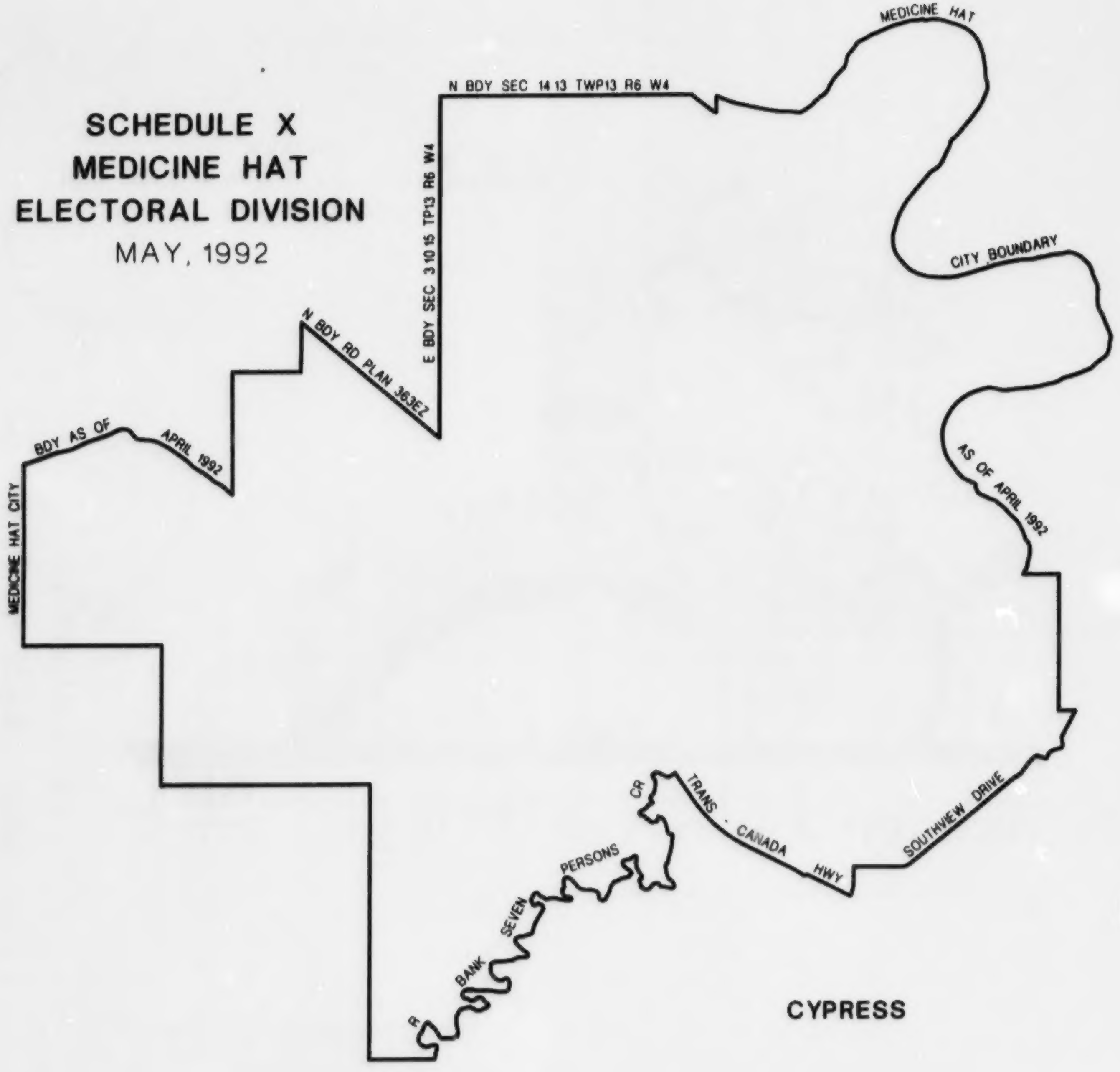
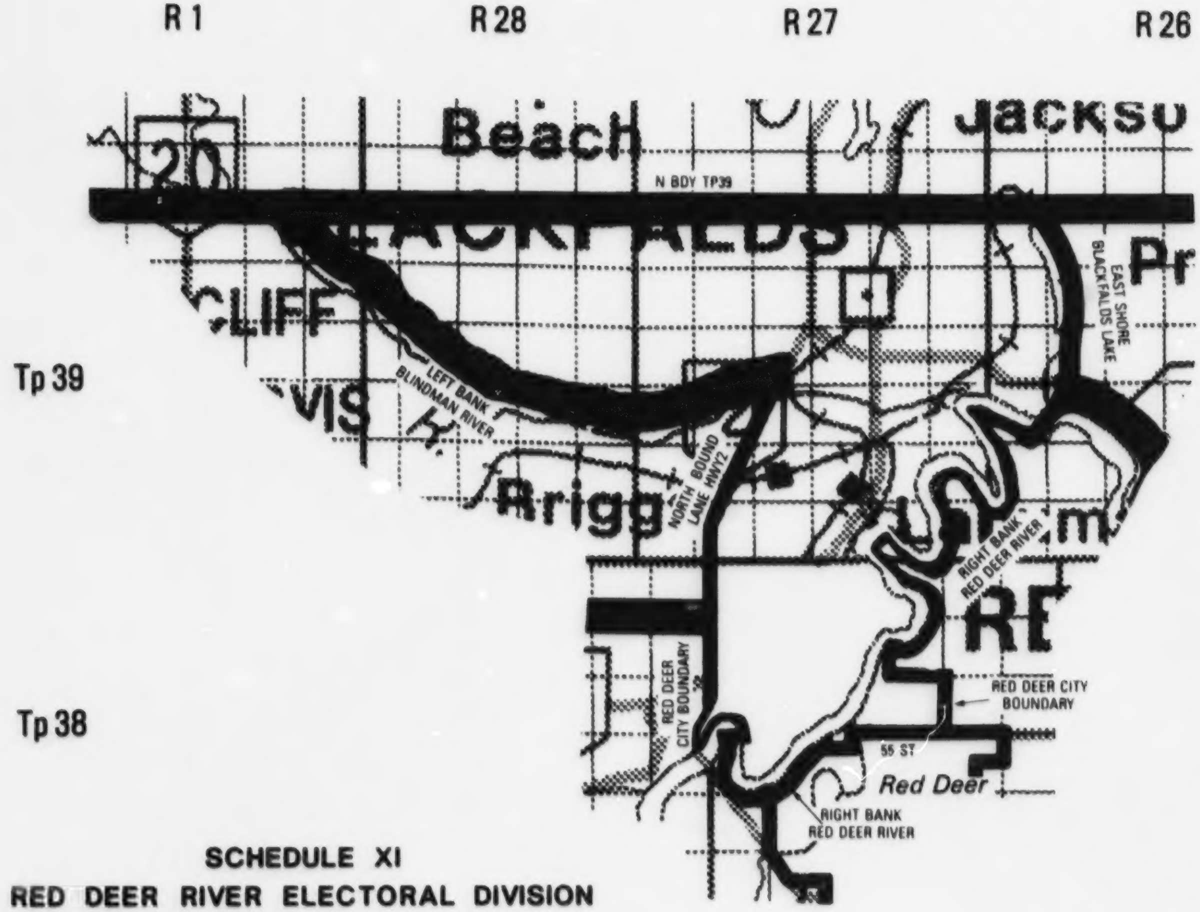
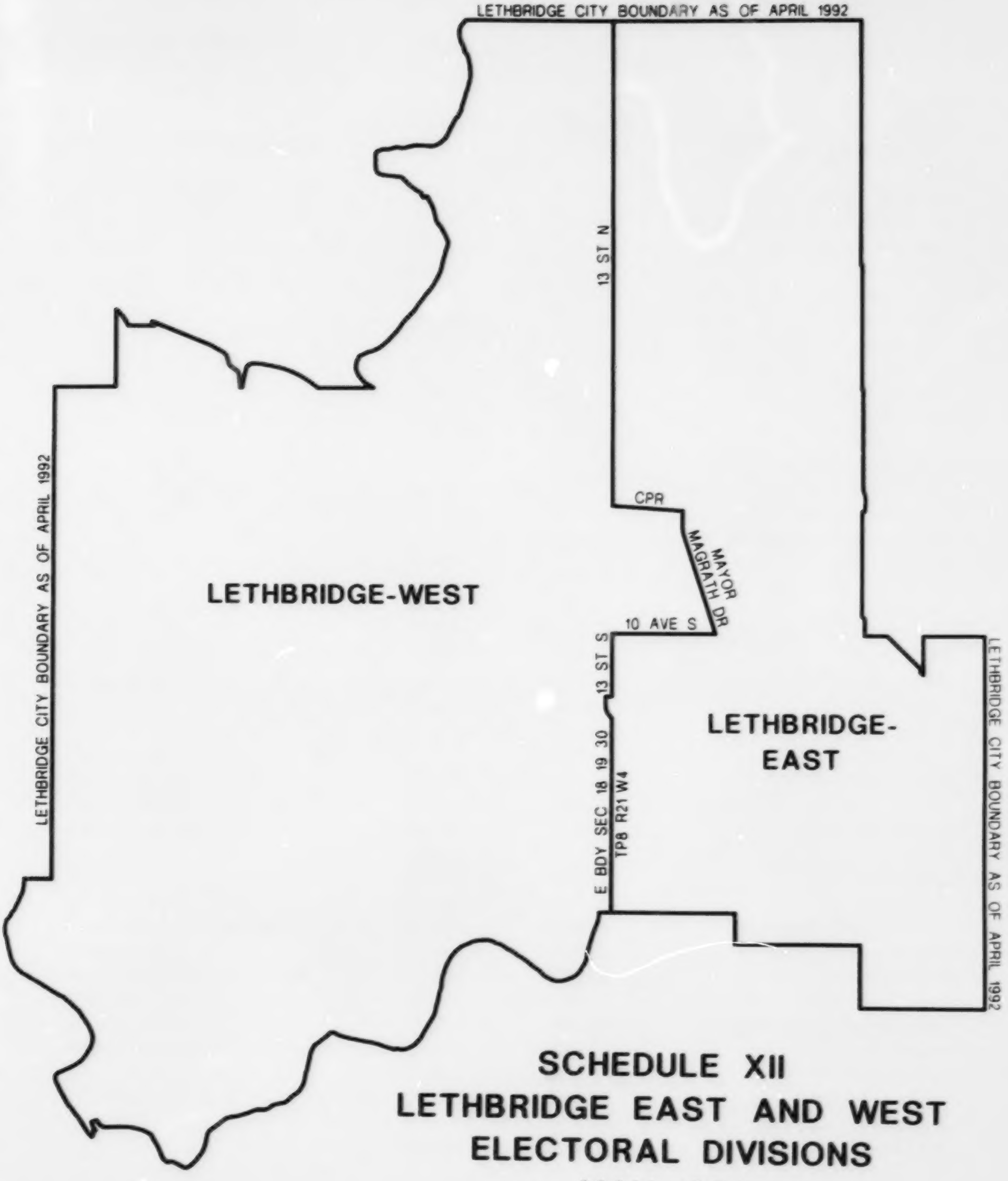
SCHEDULE X
MEDICINE HAT
ELECTORAL DIVISION
MAY, 1992


N BDY SEC 14 13 TWP13 R6 W4
MEDICINE HAT
CITY BOUNDARY
AS OF APRIL 1992
E BDY SEC 3 10 15 TP13 R6 W4
N BDY RD PLAN 363EZ
BDY AS OF
APRIL 1992
MEDICINE HAT CITY
SOUTHVIEW DRIVE
TRANS - CANADA HWY
CR
PERSONS
SEVEN
BANK
R
CYPRESS


R 1
R 28
R 27
R 26
Tp 39
Tp 38
20
Beach
Jacksu
N BDY TP39
Pr
EAST SHORE BLACKFALDS LAKE
CLIFF
VIS
LEFT BANK BLINDMAN RIVER
Rrigg
NORTH BOUND LANE HWY2
RIGHT BANK RED DEER RIVER
RE
RED DEER CITY BOUNDARY
55 ST
Red Deer
RIGHT BANK RED DEER RIVER

SCHEDULE XI
RED DEER RIVER ELECTORAL DIVISION
MAY, 1992



LETHBRIDGE CITY BOUNDARY AS OF APRIL 1992
13 ST N
CPR
MAYOR MAGRATH DR
10 AVE S
13 ST S
E BDY SEC 18 19 30
TP8 R21 W4
LETHBRIDGE-WEST
LETHBRIDGE-EAST
LETHBRIDGE CITY BOUNDARY AS OF APRIL 1992
LETHBRIDGE CITY BOUNDARY AS OF APRIL 1992

SCHEDULE XII
LETHBRIDGE EAST AND WEST ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

MAY, 1992

SCHEDULE XIII (a)

Provincial 40 Multi-municipality Electoral Divisions - Schedule I

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)	Unenumerated Populations
Airdrie	24,334	-14.63	
Athabasca-Lac La Biche Lake	22,877	-19.74	+ 338 Beaver Lake & Heart
Banff	22,072	-22.57	+ 2,626 + Sarcee + Stony
Barrhead	23,666	-16.97	+ 452 Alexander
Bonnyville	25,397	-10.90	+ 641 Cold Lake
Bow Valley	22,810	-19.98	
Camrose	22,518	-21.00	
Cardston	22,699	-20.37	
*Chinook	15,594	-45.29	
Cypress	22,398	-21.42	
Drayton Valley	22,450	-21.24	
Drumheller	22,289	-21.80	
Dunvegan	21,518	-24.51	
*Fort MacLeod-Crowsnest	20,192	-29.16	+ 1,661 Peigan
Fort Saskatchewan	30,852	8.24	
Grande Prairie-Smoky	21,998	-22.82	
Grande Prairie-Wapiti	26,040	-8.64	
Highwood	23,779	-16.58	
Innisfail	22,688	-20.40	
Leduc	26,264	-7.86	
*Lesser Slave Lake	19,479	-31.66	
Little Bow	23,320	-18.19	
Lloydminster	23,928	-16.05	
Olds-Didsbury	24,408	-14.37	
Peace River	23,210	-18.57	
Lacombe-Ponoka	25,731	-9.73	
Red Deer River	27,456	-3.68	
Rocky Mountain House	23,431	-17.80	
Spruce Grove	32,406	13.69	
Stettler	22,240	-21.98	
Sturgeon	24,693	-13.37	
Taber-Warner	23,910	-16.12	
Two Hills-St. Paul	22,748	-20.19	+ 843 Whitefish Lake
Vegreville	22,719	-20.30	
Wainwright	22,188	-22.16	
West Yellowhead	27,341	-4.08	
Westlock-Smoky Lake	23,910	-16.12	
Wetaskiwin	21,380	-24.99	+ 5,400 + Hobbema 4 Bands
Whitecourt	25,865	-9.26	
*Wood Buffalo	14,903	-47.72	
TOTALS	**937,701**	**-17.76**	

SCHEDULE XIII (b)

Provincial 38 Multi-municipality Electoral Divisions - Schedule II

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)	Unenumerated Population
Airdrie	24,334	-14.63	
Athabasca-Lac La Biche Lake	23,925	-16.06	+ 338 Beaver Lake & Heart
Banff-Cochrane	22,072	-22.57	+ 2,626 + Sarcee + Stony
Barrhead	23,666	-16.97	+ 452 Alexander
Bonnyville	26,481	-7.10	+ 641 Cold Lake
Bow Valley	26,950	-5.45	
Camrose	28,160	-1.21	
Cardston	22,699	-20.37	
*Chinook	15,594	-45.29	
*Crowsnest	14,874	-47.82	+ 1,661 Peigan
Cypress	22,398	-21.42	
Drayton Valley	22,450	-21.24	
Drumheller	22,289	-21.80	
Dunvegan	21,723	-23.79	
Fort Saskatchewan	30,852	8.24	
Grande Prairie-Smoky	25,294	-11.26	
Grande Prairie-Wapiti	26,040	-8.64	
Highwood	23,779	-16.58	
Innisfail	22,688	-20.40	
Lacombe-Ponoka	25,731	-9.73	
Leduc	27,553	-3.34	
*Lesser Slave Lake	19,479	-31.66	
Lloydminster	26,175	-8.17	
MacLeod	24,534	-13.93	
Olds-Didsbury	24,408	-14.37	
Peace River	33,551	17.71	
Red Deer River	27,456	-3.68	
Rocky Mountain House	23,431	-17.80	
Spruce Grove	32,406	13.69	
Stettler	23,376	-17.99	
Sturgeon	27,460	-3.66	
Taber-Warner	23,910	-16.12	
Vegreville-St. Paul	26,955	-5.43	+ 843 Whitefish Lake
Wainwright	23,507	-17.53	
West Yellowhead	27,341	-4.08	
Westlock-Smoky Lake	27,280	-4.29	
Wetaskiwin	21,380	-24.99	+ 5,400 + Hobbema 4 Bands
Whitecourt	25,865	-9.26	
TOTALS	**938,066**	**-13.39**	- First Nation figures estimated using 1981 census figures

SCHEDULE XIII (c)

17 Electoral Divisions for the City of Edmonton - Schedule III

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)	1990	Percentage (29,743 average)
Calder	33,046	15.93	34,075	14.56
Dickensfield	33,259	16.68	35,496	19.34
Belmont	31,970	12.16	33,349	12.12
Jasper Place	33,931	19.04	34,722	16.74
Glenora	35,457	24.39	34,021	14.38
Norwood	35,594	24.87	36,267	21.93
Beverly-Highlands	33,346	16.99	34,513	16.04
Clareview	31,204	9.47	33,635	13.09
Callingwood	35,293	23.82	37,989	27.72
Riverbend	30,105	5.62	35,781	20.30
Kaskitayo (Duggan)	33,452	17.36	36,786	23.68
Millwoods	35,110	23,18	35,979	20.97
Millhurst	31,966	12.15	37,459	25.94
Gold Bar	35,265	23.72	34,627	16.42
Centre	34,202	19,99	36,188	21.67
Strathcona	34,734	21.86	37,182	25.01
Parkallen	35,566	24.78	37,055	24.58
Totals		**573,500**		**605,124**

SCHEDULE XIII (d)

18 Electoral Divisions for the City of Edmonton - Schedule IV

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)	1990	Percentage (29,743 average)
Avonmore	35,463	24.41	35,907	20.72
Belmont	31,970	12.16	33,849	13.80
Beverly-Highlands	32,553	14.21	33,765	13.52
Calder	33,103	16.13	34,075	14.56
Centre	29,462	3.36	31,417	5.63
Clairview	31,125	9.20	33,053	11.13
Dickensfield	33,202	16.48	35,496	19.34
Duggan	32,009	12.30	33,418	12.36
Glenora	35,044	22.94	34,879	17.27
Gold Bar	34,944	22.59	32,616	9.66
Jasper Place	34,579	21.31	35,300	18.68
Kingsway	33,937	19.06	34,271	15.22
Mill Woods North	26,687	-6.37	30,960	4.09
Mill Woods South	29,601	3.85	32,870	10.51
Norwood	33,160	16.33	33,477	12.55
Riverbend	28,306	-0.69	33,570	12.87
Strathcona	29,692	4.17	34,654	16.51
Willowdale	28,662	0.55	31,975	7.50
Totals	573,499		605,552	

19 Electoral Divisions for the City of Calgary - Schedule V

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)
Bow	35,556	24.74
Buffalo	35,150	23.32
Currie	32,653	14.56
Elbow	33,921	19.00
Fish Creek	26,892	-5.66
Foothills	33,625	17.97
Forest Lawn	33,062	15.99
Glenmore	34,088	19.59
Lake Bonavista	32,634	14.49
Marlborough	34,009	19.31
McCall	34,477	20.95
McKnight	34,072	19.53
Millican	33,954	19.12
Montrose	35,410	24.23
Mountain View	34,510	21.07
North Hill	35,154	23.33
Shaw	27,452	-3.69
Varsity	34,330	20.44
West	35,280	23.77
Totals	**636,229**	**17.48%**

20 Electoral Divisions for the City of Calgary - Schedule VI

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)	1990	Percentage (29,743 average)
Bow	32,808	15.10	33,085	11.24
Buffalo	31,997	12.25	35,926	20.79
Currie	34,621	21.46	36,949	24.23
Elbow	34,267	20.22	35,160	18.21
Fish Creek	26,892	-5.66	35,023	17.75
Foothills	26,233	-7.97	33,649	13.13
Forest Lawn	31,885	11.86	34,477	15.92
Glenmore	35,609	24.93	35,872	20.61
Lake Bonavista	32,791	15.04	32,162	8.13
Marlborough	34,009	19.31	35,900	20.70
McCall	30,414	6.70	32,532	9.38
McKnight	29,398	3.14	32,830	10.38
McMahon	32,445	13.83	35,829	20.46
Millican	34,014	19.33	36,854	23.91
Montrose	30,062	5.47	35,307	18.71
Mountain View	33,161	16.34	34,650	16.50
North Hill	34,933	22.55	35,505	19.37
Shaw	27,568	-3.28	34,756	16.85
Varsity	33,176	16.39	34,921	17.41
West	30,847	8.22	34,460	15.86
Totals	637,130		695,847	

Rural Singles

Medicine Hat (single)	29,340	2.93
Lethbridge West	29,555	1.04
Lethbridge East	29,088	2.05
Fort McMurray	34,949	22.61
St. Albert	32,140	12.76
Sherwood Park	33,547	17.69
Red Deer	29,552	3.68

SCHEDULE XIII (g)

7 East Option 1 to 40 Electoral Divisions - Schedule VII

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)
*Chinook	15,594	-45.29
Fort Saskatchewan	27,247	-4.41
Lloydminster	23,928	-16.05
St. Paul	22,235	-21.99
Stettler	22,240	-21.98
Sturgeon	24,693	-13.37
Wainwright	22,544	-20.91
Westlock-Smoky Lake	23,035	-19.19
Vegreville	24,003	-15.79

SCHEDULE XIII (h)

6 East Option 1 to 38 Electoral Divisions - Schedule VIII

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)
Barrhead-Westlock	25,581	-10.25
Bonnyville	25,397	-10.90
Camrose	28,243	-0.92
Drayton Valley	24,859	-12.79
Leduc	29,978	5.17
Lloydminster	25,012	-12.25
St. Paul	22,982	-19.37
Stettler	23,326	-18.17
Spruce Grove	31,728	11.31
Sturgeon	27,460	-3.66
Vegreville	24,048	-15.63
Wainwright	23,507	-17.53
Wetaskiwin	22,039	-22.68
Whitecourt	27,232	-4.46
Total	361,392	-9.44

SCHEDULE XIII (i)

6 East Option 2 to 38 Electoral Divisions - Schedule IX

	1986	Percentage (28,504 average)
Chinook	16,050	-43.69
Lacombe-Ponoka	27,900	-2.11
Lloydminster-Wainwright	26,678	-6.40
Stettler	24,354	-14.56
Two Hills-St. Paul	22,766	-20.13
Vegreville-Vermilion	26,493	-7.05
Westlock-Lamont	25,199	-11.59

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SCHEDULE XIV

Only the Schedule I map has been described. The hard copy large map at the Electoral Boundaries Commission Office can be used to determine exact boundaries. There are also large maps of Schedules II - IX.

The maps of Edmonton and Calgary have excellent boundary identification.

Where a township line is designated it refers to the south line of the said township and where a range line is referenced as a line it refers to the east boundary of the said range.

CYPRESS

County 8, all of M.D. 1 south of the South Saskatchewan River and that part of Medicine Hat as shown on Schedule X.

TABER-WARNER

All of M.D. 14, all of County 5 east of range line 19 and that part of County 26 east of a north-south line on the east side of:
sections 19, 30 and 31, twp 7, range 19, w of 4, and
sections 6, 7 and 18 twp 8, range 19, w of 4,
then west along the north side of:
section 18, twp 8, range 19, w of 4, and
sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, twp 8, range 20, w of 4
The boundary line then goes north to the Oldman River on the east side of:
sections 19, 30 and 31, twp 8, range 20, w of 4
sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 of twp 9, range 20, w of 4, and
sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, twp 10, range 20, w of 4.

CARDSTON

All of M.D. 6 plus area of County 5 west of range line 19 and that area in County 26:
west of a north-south line on the east side of:
sections 19, 30 plus 31, twp 7, range 19, w of 4
sections 6, 7 plus 18, twp 8, range 19, w of 4
west along the north side of:
sections 18, twp 8, range 19, w of 4, and
sections 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, twp 8, range 20, w of 4
then north to the Oldman River on the east side of:
sections 19, 30 and 31, twp 8, range 20, w of 4
sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, twp 9, range 20, w of 4, and
section 6, 7, 18, 19 twp 10, range 20, w of 4
then west along the Oldman River to one mile north of Lethbridge then west on a line across the north side of:
sections 30, twp 9, range 21, w of 4
sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 twp 9, range 22, w of 4
25, twp 9, range 23, w of 4
(excluding Lethbridge)

FORT MACLEOD-CROWSNEST

All of I.D. 4, I.D. 6, M.D. 9 and that part of M.D. 26 south of twp line 12.

LITTLE BOW

All of M.D. 26 north of twp 12 line and all of County 2 and that area in County 26 north of the Oldman River except north of an east-west line on the north side of:

section 30, twp 9, range 21, w of 4
sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, twp 9, range 22, w of 4
section 25, twp 9, range 23, w of 4,

and including all of I.R. 146 and that area of County 16 south of highway 1, then down county line to reserve and follow to County 2 line.

HIGHWOOD

All of M.D. 31 and that part of I.D. 5 which is south of range line 23 to twp 7 line, then south to the Elbow River and follow it to the 115th line and south to the B.C. border.

BOW VALLEY

All of County 4 and all of M.D. 1 lying north of the South Saskatchewan River.

CHINOOK

All of Special Areas 2, 3 and 4, M.D. 34 and that part of County 18 west of range line 13 and that part of M.D. 47 east of range line 18.

DRUMHELLER

All of County 16 north of the Trans Canada Highway and the Gleichen Reserve (IR 146), and the area of M.D. 44 south of Highway #1 and M.D. 47 east of range line 18 and M.D. 7 plus that area of M.D. 48 south of the Red Deer River and east of a north-south line on the west side of:

sections 36, 25, 24, twp 28, range 21, w of 4
sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25, twp 29, range 21, w of 4

AIRDRIE

That area in M.D. 44 north of Highway #1 and east of a north-south line on the east side of:

sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, twp 26, range 1, w of 5
sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, twp 27, range 1, w of 5

then east on township line 28 to range line 29, west of the 4th, then north on 29 to M.D. boundary. All of M.D. 48 south of an east-west line running on the north side of:

sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24, twp 33, ranges 23, 24, 25 & 26 and part of 22 w of 4.

OLDS-DIDSBURY

All of County 17 and that area of M.D. 44 which lies west of a north-south line on twp line 29 to range 28 then west to join a north-south line on the east side of:

sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, twp 26, range 1, w of 5
sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32. twp 27, range 1, w of 5

and which lies east of a line on Highway 1A from Calgary to range 3 line then north to township 28 and west on township line 28 to county line.

BANFF-COCHRANE

All of that area of M.D. 44 south and west of a line from Calgary on 1A to Range 3, then north on range line 3 to township 28 and west on township line 28 to county line.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

All of M.D. 99 and the area in the west end of County 14 west of range line 3 and south of twp line 40 to the Blindman River as per Schedule XI and that area from County 23 west of the 5th meridian and north of an east-west line on the north side of:

sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, twp 38, ranges 1, 2 and 3, w of 5 a small portion of plus a small portion of I.D. 9.

INNISFAIL

All of County 23 excepting Sylvan Lake area now in Rocky Mountain House and that area north of Red Deer as per Red Deer River (see Schedule X) and all of the area in M.D. 48 north of an east-west line on the north side of:

sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, twp 33, ranges 26, 25, 24, 23 and part of 22, w of 4.

STETTLER

All of County 6 and all of County 18 east of range line 13 and that part of County 29 east of range line 13 and south of township line 43 excepting out:

sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, twp 42, range 16, w of 4

and that part of County 22 south of township line 43 and that part of County 14 east of range line 26 south to township 40, then west on township line 40 to:

section 32, twp 39, range 26, w of 4

and south along the lake to county line as per Red Deer River Schedule XI.

RED DEER RIVER

Per Schedule XI.

LACOMBE-PONOKA

All of County 3 excepting out that area contained in I.R. 137, I.R. 137A and I.R. 139. All of County 14 contained within the west boundary of range line 3, west of 5th and north of township 40 line (per Schedule XI) and the east boundary of range line 26.

WAINWRIGHT

All of M.D. 52 and M.D. 61 and that part of County 29 east of range line 13 on the south to township line 43 going west to county line plus:
sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, twp 42, range 16, w of 4.

CAMROSE

All of County 22, north of township line 43 and that part of County 25 east of range line 23, west of 4th to the south side of:
sections 19 and 20, twp 49, range 22, w of 4
and east to county line.

LEDUC

Area in County 25 west of range line 23 to south side of:
sections 19 and 20, twp 49, range 22, w of 4
then east to county line and east of a north-south line on the west side of:
sections 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5, twp 50, range 26, w of 4, and
section 32, twp 49, range 26, w of 4,
then east on the south side of:
sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, twp 49, range 26, w of 4,
to range line 26 and south to county line.

WETASKIWIN

All of County 10 east of Highway 22, township 47 and a north-south line on the east side of:
sections 31, 30, 19, 18, 7 and 6, twps 45 and 46, range 6, w of 5
plus I.R. 137, 137A and I.R. 139.

DRAYTON VALLEY

All of M.D. 77 plus that part of County 31 south of township line 53 to range 6 then south 2 miles, on range line 6, then west on the north side of:
sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, twp 52, range 5, w of 5, and
sections 19 and 20, twp 52, range 4, w of 5
and then to follow the edge of the lake to township line 53 then east to:
section 6, twp 53, range 3, w of 5

taking in only that part of section 6, twp 53, range 3 w of 5 which is I.R. 133B.
Follow the north side of I.R. 133A on township line 53 to the west side of section 35, twp 52, range 3, west of the 5th then south taking in Duffield then along the west side of 26 to south side, then an east-west line along the south side of:

sections 26 and 25, twp 52, range 3, w of 5, and
sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25, twp 52, range 2, w of 5

then east on township line 52 to west side of section 35, township 51, range 1, west of 5th to a north-south line on the west side of:

sections 35, 26, 23, 14, 11 and 2, twp 51, range 1, w of 5, and
sections 35 and 26, twp 50, range 1, w of 5

and that part of County 25 lying west of Leduc constituency and that area of County 10 west of range 7, township 49, west of the 5th, and a north-south line on the east side of:

sections 31, 30, 19, 18, 7 and 6, twps 45 and 46, range 6, w of 5, and that part of I.D. 19 west of M.D. 99 to range line 16.

SPRUCE GROVE

All the area of County 31 east of range line 2 from the north county boundary to township line 52 then east to a north-south line on the west side of:

sections 35, 26, 23, 14, 11 and 2, twp 51, range 1, w of 5, and
sections 35 and 26, twp 50, range 1, w of 5.

WEST YELLOWHEAD

All of I.D. 12 and all of the area of I.D. 14 west of range line 16 the area of I.D. 16 south of township line 59.

WHITECOURT

North and west boundary are apparent and follow range lines and rivers.
On the southwest side township line 51 to the Brazeau River, north on the Brazeau River to township line 53, range 7. East on current constituency boundary to range line 5. In county 31, section 24, township 52, range 5, west of 5th, extend east-west line on the north side of section 24 and along the north side of:

sections 19 and 20, twp 52, range 4, w of 5

to Lake Wabamun. Follow the southeast shoreline of Lake Wabamun to township line 53, go east on twp 53 to section 6, twp 53, range 3, w of 5. Exclude that part of section 6 which is I.R. 133B. Whitecourt includes all that area north of township line 53 along the north side of I.R. 133A to the west side of section 35, twp 52, range 3, w of 5. A north-south line extends south along the west side of:

section 35 and 26, twp 53, range 3, w of 5, excluding Duffield

The southern boundary is then an east-west line on the north side of:

sections 23 and 24, twp 53, range 3, w of 5, and
sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, twp 53, range 2, w of 5

the west boundary in the County of Parkland is range line 2 township 53. (At section 24, twp 53, range 2, w of 5, follow the road)

Follow the northern County 31 boundary west to range line 5 then north on range line 5 to township line 55. West to range line 6, north on range line 6 to County 11 boundary. Follow County 11 boundary to County 28 junction with Athabasca River north on range line 9.

BARRHEAD

West boundary is I.D. 17 boundary south on range line 14 to twp line 64, then east on twp line 64 to range line 9, south on range line 9 to the Athabasca River - County 11 junction. Follow west county boundary to range line 6, south on range line 6 to twp line 55, then east on twp line 55 to range line 5 and south on range line 55 to County 31.
North boundary is twp line 68 to Athabasca River.
Follow the Athabasca River south from township line 68 to township line 64. Then follow County 11 line south to range line 62, east on range line 62 to the 5th parallel. South on the 5th parallel to M.D. 90. Follow M.D. 90 boundary east to the east side of section 8. A north-south line on the east side of:

sections 8 and 5, twp 57, range 26, w of 4,
sections 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5, twps 56, 55 and 54, range 26, w of 4, and
sections 32 and 29, twp 53, range 26, w of 4 to County 31 north boundary.

Follow County 31 boundary west to range line 5.

STURGEON

All of M.D. 90 east of Barrhead line with the exception of an area east of a north-south line on the west side of:

sections 34, 27, 22, 15 and 10, twp 57, range 23, w of 4

and north of an east-west line on the north side of:

sections 3, 2 and 1, twp 57, range 23, w of 4,
sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, twp 57, range 22 and 21, w of 4, and
sections 6 and 5, twp 57, range 20, w of 4

to the Saskatchewan River and county boundary. A portion of St. Albert is included as per Interim Report.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN

All of the area of County 20 except the Sherwood Park constituency in the Interim Report and as amended in the Final Report.

WESTLOCK-SMOKY LAKE

The north boundary would be the south boundary of the Lac La Biche constituency. In M.D. 92 all of the area east of the 5th meridian and south of township line 62 all of County 7 currently in Redwater-Andrew and all of County 13 west of range line 14 and that part of County 30 north of an east-west line on the north side of:

section 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, twp 54, range 19, w of 4

then 2 miles north on Highway 834 and 1 mile west on township line 55. Then north on range line 19 to township line 56. An east-west line on township line 56 to the east border of County 30.

VEGREVILLE

All of County 9, County 27, I.D. 13 and that part of County 30 south of the Westlock-Smoky Lake line.

ST. PAUL

All of County 19, County 21, I.R. 121 etc. and the east portion of County 13 lying east of range line 14 west of 4.

LLOYDMINSTER

All of County 24.

BONNYVILLE

M.D. 87 and Cold Lake Weapons Range.

ATHABASCA-LAC LA BICHE

From the weapons range south on range line 9 to twp line 64, west one range to range line 10, south to County 19. Follow the north boundary of County 19 and County 13 west to section 10, twp 61, range 19, w of 4. Follow an east-west line on the north side of:

sections 9, 8 and 7, twp 61, range 19, w of 4, and
sections 12, 11, 10, 9, 8 and 7, twp 61, ranges 20 and 21, w of 4.

North on range line 22 to twp line 62, west on twp line 62 to County 11. Follow County 11 boundary north to Athabasca River, north along the river to the 5th meridian, north on the meridian to twp line 77, then east to the Athabasca River.

To include the vast rural area formerly in the Fort McMurray multi-municipality electoral division follow the west boundary of I.D. 18 north to twp line 105, then east to the Saskatchewan border.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE

From the southeast corner, east on twp line 68 to range line 14 w of 5th. Follow I.D. 17 line to range line 20, north on 20 three miles to twp line 81. Go east on twp line 81 to range line 14, north on range line 14 to twp line 83 east to range line 12, north on range line 12 to twp line 97. Follow I.D. 17 boundary west and south to twp line 77, east on twp line 77 to the 5th meridian, south on the 5th meridian to the Athabasca River. Follow river south to twp line 68.

GRANDE PRAIRIE-SMOKY

Part of Grande Prairie as per Interim report and the east side of County one as per boundary described in Grande Prairie-Wapiti. Note the Valleyview area excluded as per Dunvegan description.

GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI

Most boundaries are readily understandable as they follow range line, twp lines or rivers. The boundary north of Grande Prairie takes in that part of County 1 west of a north-south line on the west side of:

section 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34, twp 72, range 6, w of 6, and
sections 3 and 10, twp 73, range 6, w of 6.

Then west on the north side of:

sections 9, 8 and 7, twp 73, range 6, w of 6.

Then north along range line 7 to County 1 north boundary. It also includes that area of Grande Prairie as per the Interim Report.

DUNVEGAN

All of I.D. 20, I.D. 19, M.D. 136, M.D. 133, M.D. 130 plus the area of I.D. 16 east of a north-south line on range line 23 to the 55th parallel and north of the 55th parallel to the east boundary of I.D. 17.

PEACE RIVER

All of M.D. 135, I.D. 21, I.D. 22 and part of I.D. 17.

WOOD BUFFALO

All of I.D. 23, I.D. 24, and part of I.D. 18 north of the 105th township line.

- Any figures that are incorrect are the result of misinformation or miscalculation

The public hearings presented an incredible array of points of view and arguments. People were sincere, thoughtful and concerned.

- on distance:

  "...It has been estimated our MLA loses anywhere from 40 to 50 working days per year just travelling back and forth. That means virtually two months of our time... and that seriously impacts our accessibility." (Alberta Hansard pg. 45)

- on deviation from relative equality:

  "...the charter says it can only be justified if the deviation serves the purpose of achieving more effective representation...."(pg. 447)

- on Edmonton in Leduc Electoral Division:

  "...many of the proposed electoral divisions, particularly those that have significant population diversities and are mixed in with rural population bases, will not receive effective representation which would be violation of Section 3 of the Charter." (pg. 456)

- on diluting the vote: Bowness - Cochrane

  "I suggest that my vote is diluted away from my normal place of residence into a rural area where, because of in all probability my views will differ on most subjects from the majority of the residents in that area, it will become totally overwhelmed and lost." (pg. 334)

- effective representation:

  "...the overriding principle is effective representation...and that by mixing these urban and rural populations, the derogation from that principle is so significant that I think you're at risk of being in violation of the Charter on the other side...."(pg. 333)

Many people contacted the Commission as "just an ordinary concerned citizen worried about access to government."

This whole exercise is about people and representation, not just voting. There is no question the right to vote is paramount in a democracy. There is also no question that that means the right to representation. Ensuring citizens have accessible and effective representation has to be a key consideration in determining electoral boundaries.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 22nd day of April, 1992.

Shirley Cripps

Shirley Cripps
Member

Electoral Boundaries Commission
Individual Report
by
Jean McBean, Q.C.
Member

I have had the opportunity of reading the report of Mr. Patrick Ledgerwood, the Chief Electoral Officer for the Province of Alberta. I agree with him that the Electoral Boundaries Commission has been placed in an impossible position.

The Supreme Court of Canada has defined the right to vote guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (hereinafter referred to as the "Charter") as a right to effective representation. The Supreme Court has stated that the prime component of effective representation is relative voter parity. In its Interim Report the Commission came to the conclusion that only by proposing a number of multi-municipality (sometimes referred to as hybrid) ridings which included citizens of Edmonton and Calgary could the Commission achieve this relative voter parity.

While I still agree that the principles upon which the Interim Report was based comply with the provisions of the Act and those of the Charter, I am no longer prepared to support the concept of multi-municipal ridings which include citizens of Edmonton and Calgary. My reasons are enumerated below.

Like Mr. Ledgerwood I have therefore concluded that amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act are required that allow the Commission to assign more seats to the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. Without such amendments the Commission must create a number of hybrid ridings which include the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary in order to propose an electoral map that complies with all the terms of the Act, and, in particular, complies with the mandatory factor that the Commission must apply, which is the guarantee of the right to vote found in the Charter.

My conclusions have been reached after months of study of the Act and the various court decisions which must guide the Commission in its interpretation of the legislation and after the Commission has exhaustively analyzed the population demographics of the Province of Alberta. I have listened carefully at the public hearings held throughout Alberta, and have read the submissions made before and after the filing of the Interim Report.

The Legislation and Its Judicial Interpretation

Under s.16 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act the Electoral Boundaries Commission was directed to consider a number of factors in proposing electoral divisions. Some factors were discretionary, such as "any factors it [the Commission] considers appropriate". Others were mandatory. The first mandatory factor to be considered was "the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms". Although the Act did not specify that the Charter was to be given primacy over other factors, the Charter itself, and the jurisprudence since the enactment of the Charter, require this. This would be true even if there had been no reference in the Act to the Charter.

Section 3 of the Charter provides that

> "Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for

membership therein."

At the time that the Alberta Legislative Assembly enacted the Act, this provision had not been considered by the Supreme Court of Canada. Shortly after the Commission commenced its work, the Supreme Court interpreted Section 3 of the Charter in The Attorney General for Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter. This decision was cited and relied upon in the Commission's Interim Report.

The Supreme Court of Canada found that at the heart of the right to vote was the right to "effective representation". The first condition of effective representation was stated to be the "relative parity of voting power". Absolute voter parity was recognized to be a practical impossibility because "voters die" and "voters move". The Supreme Court also recognized that "factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation" might justify departure from absolute parity. However, each deviation from absolute parity must be justified, and the systematic dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's was not to be countenanced.

The result of this decision has been that the Commission has had to consider not only the permissible "range of deviation" but also the "average deviation" of constituency populations from a population mean. The population mean is calculated by dividing the total population of the Province for the year in which the population comparison is being made by 83 which is the number of constituencies provided for in the legislation. The Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission Act allows a permissible range of deviation for most constituency populations of plus or minus 25% from the population mean established by using 1986 census data. As many as 4 constituencies can be more than 25% below the mean, but by no more than 50%. This is the permissible "range of deviation" which the Alberta Court of Appeal in its decision in the Electoral Boundaries Reference[1] upheld as constitutional. This range of variation has also received judicial approval in other decisions.

However, the Alberta Court of Appeal did not give any guidelines to the Commission as to what average deviation from the mean was acceptable. The average deviation is found by averaging the range of deviation among groups of constituencies. A comparison of the average of the deviation ranges from the mean of single municipality ridings with those of multi-municipality ridings would reveal if there was a systematic dilution of the vote of the voters in single municipality ridings. A similar comparison could be made between constituencies in northern Alberta and southern Alberta. Many comparisons can be made. The Commission in it's Interim Report used the concept of comparing average deviations between groups of constituencies to try to ensure that there was a relative parity of votes throughout Alberta.

The Supreme Court in Carter approved as constitutional a Saskatchewan electoral map in which the population of rural ridings was on average 5.02% below the mean and the population of urban constituencies was on average 8.38% above the mean. However the Supreme court did not indicate whether a greater range of deviation would be permissible. In fact, nowhere in the Carter decision, or any other decision of a Canadian court, has there been a delineation of what average deviation from a population mean is permissible.

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[1] The full citation of the decision is In the Matter of Section 27 of the Judicature Act, R.S.A. 1980, c. J-1: And in the Matter of a Reference by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to the Court of Appeal of Alberta for Hearing and Consideration of the Questions Set Out in Order in Council O.C. 91/91 in Respect of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, S.A. 1990, c. E-4.01.

The Interim Report of the Commission

As stated above, the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act allowed for a range of deviations among constituency populations of plus or minus 25% from the mean. In its Interim Report the Commission employed this range, with constituency populations varying from 20.72% below the mean to 22.97% above the mean. In two ridings the population of the ridings exceeded the minus 25% variation because the Commission found that the constituencies qualified for special consideration under s.17(2) of the Act.

The average deviation of the populations of the proposed multi-municipality ridings was 10% below the 1986 constituency mean, while the average deviation of the single municipality ridings was 10% above the 1986 constituency mean. This was greater than the average deviation in the Saskatchewan electoral boundary scheme approved by the Supreme Court in Carter, but the Commission felt that this average variance would probably be upheld by the courts under the Charter. However, we recognized that as we had exceeded the average deviation that had been approved by the Supreme Court of Canada in Carter, the boundaries proposed by the Commission in our Interim Report might be struck down by the courts for failing to properly protect the right of a citizen to relative voter parity.

The Commission was only able to develop a map with an average population deviation of plus or minus 10% (using 1986 population figures) between single and multi municipality ridings by proposing two radical departures from the previous electoral map:

a) creating multi-municipality ridings which included parts of both the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary, and

b) creating some very large multi-municipality ridings with populations much closer to the population mean than those under the Electoral Divisions Act 1985.

Without taking these steps, the Commission had felt that an electoral map would not comply with the Charter. For example, if all the residents of Edmonton and Calgary were placed in the 17 and 19 respectively single municipality ridings allowed each City under the Act, even using 1986 population figures the average population of City ridings would be approximately 18% above the Alberta population mean. We knew that as a result of the growth of each City in 1990 the average deviation of these 36 ridings would be 19.7% in Edmonton and 23.1% in Calgary over the 1990 mean. Moreover, the multi-municipality ridings without the inclusion of parts of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary would have had an average deviation of 17% below the mean. The variance of the average populations between the multi-municipality and single municipality ridings even in 1986 would thus be in excess of 35% which we felt would go beyond the recognition of factors such as sparsity and density of population, and amount to a systematic dilution of the vote for residents of each of these cities.

While the Commission felt that it was important to recognize the greater difficulty that an M.L.A. outside the metropolitan areas had in providing effective representation to his or her constituents, the Interim Report proposed many large ridings in areas of low population density. In fact, in many of these areas of Alberta with low population density, the Commission would have preferred to be in a position to recommend ridings which were smaller geographically, but in view of the fact that a decision had been made to keep the total number of seats in the Legislature to 83 the Commission was unable to keep these predominantly rural ridings as small as we thought appropriate.

In so far as the Interim Report had proposed multi-municipality electoral ridings which were predominantly rural with populations consistently smaller than those ridings that were in or near large urban areas, the Commission felt that it had been consistent with the Carter decision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had not completely defined effective representation, but some examples of its components had been given. Beyond the need for relative voting parity referred to above as the prime component, the decision had recognized that effective representation of vast sparsely populated areas required electoral boundaries in these areas with "somewhat" lower populations (emphasis added). Reference was also made by the Supreme Court to the need to recognize cultural and group identity and the need to enhance the participation of individuals in the electoral process. Some of the other provisions for mandatory consideration found in s.16 such as the need to respect common community interests and the need to consider the number of municipalities and other local authorities would also be considerations in an argument for effective representation.

In sum, although the electoral map proposed in the Interim Report did not apply the principle of one person, one equally weighted vote, the Commission felt that it did provide relative parity among voters.

The Response to the Interim Report

At the public hearings held throughout Alberta after the filing of the Interim Report of the Commission there was overwhelming public opposition to the multi-municipality hybrid ridings involving large urban centres and their surrounding rural areas. This opposition came equally from urban and rural areas. It included opposition to ridings which the Commission was mandatorily required to create involving the Cities of Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat, and opposition to the discretionary ridings that the Commission created around the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. There was also opposition from rural Alberta at the loss of a number of rural seats.

No doubt some of this public opposition was orchestrated. The fact that two days before our public hearings were scheduled to begin, the Commission received a letter from the Premier of Alberta strongly recommending that we change our decision not to have Hansard record our hearings certainly indicated that the content of many of the representations was anticipated. (As our decision not to use Hansard had been based in large part on the cost of recording the hearings, the majority of the Commission voted to accept the offer of the Premier that his office pay for and arrange for Hansard to record our proceedings. However, it should be noted that the use of Hansard to record the public hearings of an independent electoral commission in Alberta was unprecedented.)

Many of the representations at the public hearings followed a set pattern and made reference to the same facts and figures. However, while the presentations at the hearings may have been stage managed to some extent, in many cases it was clear that the concerns were deeply felt by the persons making the representations, and the fact remains that there was only luke warm support from anyone for the Interim Report proposals. The typical statement in support was that the Commission had done the best job it could do given the legislation that established our mandate. Having listened to all the representations at the public hearings, I agree with the concerns raised about potential conflicts in multi-municipality ridings involving large urban centres, particularly on issues of provincial funding and annexation, and the feeling of disenfranchisement on the part of both the urban and rural residents of such ridings.

The Commission was not surprised to find opposition to these proposed ridings, although it was surprised at the near unanimity and strength of such opposition. I feel it is important to state that the Commission had been reluctant to propose these ridings in the first place. Within the Commission it had been unanimously agreed that they were not desirable. However, it had been the only way that the Commission had been able to reduce the average voter populations in the single municipal ridings, which was a necessary step to comply with the Charter.

In proposing these ridings the Commission was led to believe that they might be acceptable since the legislation itself required mixed rural-urban ridings involving the large cities of Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer. This was so despite the opposition of citizens in and around those municipalities, opposition that was voiced before and after the enactment of the Act. We assumed that the Special Select Committee on Electoral Boundaries which held 39 public hearings around the province, and then made a Report which formed the basis for the Act had found that there was public support for this concept. The Committee in its Report recommended 40 multi-municipality ridings. At page 65 of the Report it was recognized that these multi-municipality ridings could include parts of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary, as well as parts of other urban areas.

We were also lulled into thinking that there was at least support in the Government ranks for the concept of hybrid ridings. In a written submission to the Commission made prior to its Interim Report several Government M.L.A.'s, including cabinet ministers and a former member of the Select Committee proposed an electoral map for Calgary which included a suggestion for several multi-municipality ridings involving citizens of Calgary and neighbouring rural residents. In one case over 12,000 Calgarians in 1986 terms (living in an area that in 1990 had almost

20,000 people) were placed in a riding with their rural neighbours. Yet at the public hearings it soon became clear that there was little or no Government support for the hybrid ridings as one after another the Government M.L.A.'s rose to oppose the hybrid ridings and even attempt to read interpretations into the Act that prohibited such ridings. Even the government M.L.A. who had been on the Select Committee and had previously signed the brief which suggested the Calgary electoral map including such hybrid ridings now argued that there should be no such ridings. There appeared a clear intention voiced from most of the government M.L.A.'s who made presentations at the hearings that these proposals for hybrid ridings would never become law.

The opposition of these government M.L.A.'s was surprising in view of the factum filed on behalf of the Government of Alberta in the Reference on the legality of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act. In arguing that the Act did not require that all single municipality ridings would have populations well over the mean, the Government pointed out that the use of s.13(2) of the Act which allowed urban areas, including parts of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, to be included in multi-municipality ridings would prevent that result. The Government factum stated in two different places that this provision was sufficient to ensure that the Commission could, if it felt it was necessary and desirable, produce riding boundaries virtually equal in population size.[2]

Thus the Government initially not only supported the hybrid ridings by drafting the Act in the manner that it did, but also relied on the possibility of such ridings to argue that their use could result in an electoral map producing not only the relative voter equality required by the

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[2] Paragraphs 99-107, 133.

Charter, but if the Commission found it appropriate and necessary, absolute voter equality. Having seen the concrete application of these hybrid ridings in an electoral map, the Government has now apparently changed its mind on the appropriateness of the hybrid ridings.

Despite the clear indications of Government opposition to these hybrid ridings, if I had felt that these ridings were a good idea and were supported by the public, the Government opposition would not have not dissuaded me from continuing to recommend these ridings.

However, despite the clear legality of the use of the hybrid ridings around the metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary, I have withdrawn my support for the electoral Map proposed in the Interim Report because of the lack of support from the rural and urban citizens directly affected by our proposals for such ridings. Accordingly, while I acknowledge that the rural part of the map proposed in the Interim Report had some problems with some of the ridings, problems which could have been solved while adhering to the principle of relative voter equality and thus the use of the hybrid ridings suggested in the Interim Report, I have not felt it appropriate or necessary in my Report to address which changes I would have supported as improvements on the map included in the Interim Report.

I would like to add that I believe that the problems inherent in multi-municipality ridings do not only apply to ones involving the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. I believe that they would also apply to the ridings that the Commission was required to create under the Act for the Cities of Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat.

Alternatives Open to the Commission

Under all the circumstances it is my conclusion that the Commission has three alternatives open to it:

a) stay with the recommendations contained in the Interim Report, with such minor amendments as are necessary to recognize trading ties we overlooked or other such amendments;

b) recommend all Calgarians and Edmontonians reside in the 36 single municipality ridings assigned under the Act, and make much smaller multi-municipal ridings; or

c) report to the Legislative Assembly that we have been given an impossible task--to both follow the legislation and comply with the Charter.

Alternative (a) is not an acceptable solution for the reasons set out above.

I am not prepared to utilize alternative (b) because I am convinced that such an electoral map would not be fair. All Commission members agreed on this point. The two electoral maps for the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary showing 17 and 19 seats included in the Report of Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs confirm that such a map would be unfair. In each map most of the City ridings are more than 15% over the constituency mean for the Province, and only by splitting communities was Mrs. Cripps able to avoid having any of the constituencies exceed the 25% mean using 1986 figures. Once the 1990 figures are calculated several constituencies exceed the plus 25% range. The populations of Edmonton and Calgary have continued to grow since 1990. The deviations from the norm for each city riding will be even greater by the time that this report is made to the Legislative Assembly. To say the least, it does not seem appropriate in drawing boundaries which were to be employed in elections in the coming 8 years to propose an electoral map that is out of date before it is enacted into legislation. It is for this reason that each member of the Commission rejected this alternative. The maps were only included with the report of Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs to explain in concrete terms why such a map is inequitable.

I have rejected alternative (b) for a further reason. An electoral map which confined all the people of Edmonton and Calgary to the 36 seats assigned to the Cities would not comply with the Charter. The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act requires members of the Commission to recommend boundaries to the Legislative Assembly and to consider the Charter in creating such boundaries. I am not prepared to recommend boundaries which I firmly believe to be in violation of the Charter and the express direction in the Act to consider the Charter.

It was suggested by some presenters at the public hearings, some of whom were government M.L.A.'s, that it was the job of the Legislative Assembly and not the Commission to worry about whether our electoral map proposals to the Legislative Assembly complied with the Charter. With respect, I do not agree. Not all the members of the Commission agreed with my position. Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs have recommended electoral maps in their report. It is my understanding that in proposing their alternate maps, they are not suggesting that the maps comply with the Charter, just that whether they do or not is not their problem. Again, with respect, I do not agree.

At one point the Commission had asked for extra funds for legal help in interpreting the legislation and the Charter. Our request for funds for such a purpose was turned down by the Standing Committee on Members' Services at their meeting of June 27, 1991. In the course of the debate on this request for funds, it was mentioned by at least one government M.L.A. that such outside legal opinions were unnecessary since the Commission was chaired by a member of the judiciary, and one of our members was a "very well respected lawyer". The Government at that time certainly seemed to have confidence in the ability of the Commission to form a reasonable legal opinion without outside legal help. Accordingly, I have come to my legal conclusions, largely on the basis of my own legal training, but also having considered the preliminary legal opinion of Allan Lefever, Q.C. (made before the final decision of the Supreme court in Carter), who we had employed until we had no funds to continue his retainer, and on the very helpful representation of Professor June Ross at the public hearings in Edmonton.

Having rejected alternative (b), I see my alternative (c) as the only option open to the Commission. Mr. Ledgerwood agrees. If hybrid ridings involving the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary are not acceptable, there must be amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, although whether the Legislative Assembly decides to expand the size of the Assembly or simply allow the Commission to create more than 43 single municipality ridings, and thus fewer than 40 multi-municipal ridings is a decision for the Assembly.

If despite the public opposition the Government wants a constitutional electoral map without amendments to the Electoral boundaries Commission Act, then the Interim Report is the only basis upon which the Government could propose a new map for Alberta.

Commission Chairman Judge Liden felt that it was inappropriate for members of the Commission to suggest changes to our mandate. He has argued that since there is a legal way that we can carry out our mandate--using the hybrid ridings in Edmonton and Calgary--we must do it and ignore public opinion and the possibilities of future conflicts that are inherent to these hybrid ridings. I respect his position. I agree that there is a legal way to carry out our mandate. However, I cannot ignore the voices of protest that arose concerning our recommendations, nor the political reality that was spelled out to us time and time again by government M.L.A.'s that those hybrid ridings were not acceptable to the Government of Alberta. Moreover, while community of interest does not have the same constitutional protection that relative voting parity has, the hybrid ridings violated that principle.

I do agree with Judge Liden that it is inappropriate for a fact finding commission to propose explicit amendments in the legislation which created it. That trespasses on the legislative function. Since the Government of Alberta does not want hybrid ridings, I leave it to the Legislative Assembly to determine what form it wants the electoral boundary legislation to take. Until the Legislative Assembly decides what, if any, amendments to the Electoral boundaries Commission Act it wishes, to propose maps is premature.

Comments on the Amendments Proposed by Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs

Two members of the Commission did not feel so inhibited about proposing maps. Mr. Biggs and Mrs. Cripps have proposed several alternate electoral maps for Alberta. One set of maps is predicated on the addition of two seats to the size of the Legislative Assembly, both of which would be assigned to the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The other set of maps is based on the use of two multi-municipality ridings in the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary, and the concurrent loss of two ridings in rural Alberta. They have recommended against the second option and in favour of the first.

As the map with the 38 multi-municipality ridings is not recommended by Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs, I will make no comments on it.

Most of the constituencies proposed for rural Alberta in their proposed 40 multi-municipality electoral map are very similar in size to those that existed under the previous electoral legislation, although two existing multi-municipality ridings have disappeared, one to the City of Calgary, and one to the northern part of Alberta. There are many advantages to the various rural maps proposed by these Commission members, particularly their creative idea for the new extreme north riding. The only reservation I have about the proposed new riding is whether the northeast part of Alberta would be as well served by an M.L.A. from northwest Alberta as from Fort McMurray.

I agree with making Chinook a s.17(2) exception, although I would have designed the riding with a smaller population deviation, more in the area of 33% below the mean. I also agree with making Pincher Creek-Macleod an exception. I agree that when one considers the Indians who reside in that constituency and who were not enumerated in the 1986 Federal Census that it is only nominally a s.17(2) exception. I would vigorously oppose the alternate Pincher Creek riding proposed with the 38 constituency map. As well as Chinook and Lesser Slave, residents from a further six constituencies made representations asking to be made special constituencies under s.17(2). These other multi-municipality ridings are much larger geographically and have a much better argument for coming within the s.17(2) exception than does Pincher Creek as it is presently constituted (or with the addition of the area around Brockett).

I have concerns about the small populations in a number of the multi-municipality ridings adjacent to both Edmonton and Calgary. I agree that constituencies further away from Edmonton and Calgary can justify population deviations in excess of 15% below the mean. However, I question the population sizes of such proposed constituencies as Barrhead, Westlock, Drayton Valley, Leduc and Camrose. If a rural map along the lines of either of the ones proposed by Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs is to be enacted, then equity and the Charter would require more seats in the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary than either the present legislation allows or Mr. Biggs and Mrs. Cripps propose.

The boundaries that Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs have proposed in their 18 riding map for Edmonton and their 20 riding map for Calgary generally do not cross community boundaries and most, but not all, are of a size that an M.L.A. would be able to provide reasonable representation. However, even with the addition of the two additional seats, as shown by the maps in Schedules IV and VI, in each City there are a number of the constituencies that are close to 20% over the mean population in 1990 terms, and as some of these same constituencies are also high growth areas, in 1992 terms a number of these constituencies are likely more than 25% over the average constituency population.

However, my prime concern is that as a result of the large range which exists between the average population of the single municipality ridings and the multi-municipality ridings, there is therefore a systematic dilution of the power of the vote of the residents of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The proposed maps therefore offend the requirement set out by Madam Justice McLaughlin in the decision of the Supreme Court in Carter that there be relative voter equality.

I am not sure how many extra seats would have to be added to enable an electoral map to meet the Charter test of relative voter parity. I think that likely, but not certainly, if Edmonton had 19 seats assigned to it and Calgary 22 seats, the electoral map would meet the Charter test.

I prepared a schematic map for Edmonton with 19 seats, and found that I was able to come up with a map which gave lower populations to growth areas, and to areas which were more difficult to represent, and still have constituencies between 1.5% and 14.3% over the 1990 mean, with the average deviation being 7.2% over the average based on 1990 population figures. There would be a greater average deviation in 1992. Given the average population of the multi-municipality ridings proposed by Mrs. Cripps and Mr. Biggs, this seemed to be in the range of the correct average variances, as the total deviation between the multi-municipality and single municipality ridings would be in the area of 20% as in the Interim Report. In Calgary, the average population for constituencies if that City were allowed 22 seats would be 5.9% based on 1990 population figures, not an unreasonable variance given the speed with which that City is growing. All of the proposed ridings in both Cities would of course comply with the statutory guideline on plus or minus 25% the population mean in 1986 population figures. This range was always the beginning point of the Commission's deliberations.

Mrs. Cripps has worked long and hard in preparing the maps appended to the report she and Mr. Biggs have submitted, and I want to recognize the commitment that she has shown in trying to produce a workable map in the face of the legislation that established the Commission's mandate. However, there is an old saw that states that no matter how hard one works one cannot create a silk purse out of a sow's ear. I am afraid that that is the task which Mr. Biggs and Mrs. Cripps undertook.

Comments for Consideration by the Legislative Assembly

Although I agree with Judge Liden that it is generally inappropriate to recommend specific amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, I feel that some problems with the legislation are so pressing and so obvious that the Commission has an obligation to raise them in a direct fashion. In particular, I refer to the problems that this legislation has caused residents of north east Alberta. These problems became apparent during the public hearings on the Interim Report of the Commission. A number of M.L.A.'s who appeared at the public hearings acknowledged these problems, and encouraged the Commission to comment on them.

It appeared to the Commission from the beginning of its deliberations in early February 1991 that the constituency of Lesser Slave, basically as described under the Electoral Divisions Amendment Act, 1985 was a satisfactory riding. The Commission was of the strong opinion that by virtue of the large size of the area, and the many difficult problems with which the M.L.A. for this area must cope, that it was not fair to increase the size of the constituency in order to increase the population.

However, under the terms of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, the Commission was unable to make the former constituency of Lesser Slave an exception under s.17(2). According to Maps Alberta there are not enough roads or surveyed acres to come within the factors set out in s.17(2). I note that there were differences of opinion as to what constituted surveyed acres, but we obtained a legal opinion as well as opinions from the head of Maps Alberta on this issue. Neither has there has been a significant population loss measured by Statistics Canada. Accordingly the constituency of Lesser Slave Lake as it was previously constituted, and as we would have liked to reconstitute it, only meets with the requirements of s.17 (2)(a), (d), and (g).

Faced with that problem the Commission added the rural area around Ft. McMurray, and thus added enough roads to meet the s.17(2) criteria. The constituency proposed by the Commission was vigorously opposed by many written and oral representations to the Commission after the publication of the Interim Report. Not only had we underestimated the transportation problems that this would create for the M.L.A., but also, we had over emphasized the social and economic similarities which we had felt existed between the populations of the two areas. It was clear from the representations that the Commission had created a riding that would deprive the residents of effective representation.

Without a legislative change to allow Lesser Slave to continue in existence with its present size, despite the fact that it is more than 25% below the average constituency population in 1986, the Commission would still have to add a substantial area to the existing constituency to find the more than 2,000 people that would be needed to comply with s.17(1). Since it was strongly suggested that the northeast was not an area from which to add population, and since adding any population from the northwest part of the province will have a domino effect on existing ridings, and will not solve the problem of creating a constituency of a reasonable size, the majority of the Commission feel that the legislation should be changed to allow Lesser Slave to remain at its present size.

However, I do not feel that the number of seats which are allowed to be more than 25% below the mean population of Alberta should be increased. Allowing too many constituencies to have populations in excess of 25% below the mean will create further Charter problems for the final electoral map enacted by the Legislative Assembly. Simply amending the criteria that a constituency would have to meet to be an exceptional case under s.17(2) will serve the purpose. The present criteria with its inclusion of factors such as surveyed acres and kilometres of highway seems to be written with constituencies in the south part of our province rather than the north in mind.

The Commission also received almost unanimous representations from both representatives of the City of Ft. McMurray and the rural areas around the City which had previously been included in the constituency to the effect that the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act did not enable the Commission to propose a satisfactory riding for their area. Under the terms of the Act there must be a single municipality riding in the City of Fort Mcmurray; this means the rural area around Fort McMurray had to be placed with either the constituency of Athabasca or Lesser Slave Lake. There were extremely cogent and surprisingly unanimous submissions that the old constituency of Fort McMurray be reconstituted. Although such a reconstituted constituency in 1986 (but because of population drops since then, possibly not in 1991) might exceed the average population by 25%, the Commission agreed with the representations that the close community of interest in that area, and its isolated location in the province, made such a constituency both a workable and desirable way of maximizing effective representation for that area.

Since the 2,000 or so people in the rural part of the old constituency of Fort McMurray have indicated that if they could not be in a constituency with the City of Fort McMurray, that they have better transportation links with the constituency of Athabasca-Lac La Biche, the solution proposed in our interim report would have to be revisited even in the absence of a legislative change. In the absence of an amendment to the legislation to enable them to remain with the City of Fort McMurray, I would agree that they should be added to the Athabasca-Lac La Biche constituency.

Amendments are needed to the Act to solve the problems raised by the Lesser Slave Lake and Fort McMurray constituencies. At the time such amendments are made, it is respectfully submitted that the norm for determining the appropriate size of constituencies should be changed from the 1986 to the 1991 Census, the results of which should be available by the end of April 1992. The Commission received many submissions from both urban and rural residents regarding the fact that it was using such outdated data.

I would also like to add that the use of the Statistics Canada census results rather than enumeration data has caused the Commission no end of problems. The Commission has found some groups of people were not counted. These were primarily Indians on some reserves who for political reasons chose not to participate in the Census, and post-secondary students who were counted in areas where they only reside temporarily as in June when the Census is taken the students were working away from the constituency where they spend most of their year. The Commission had to use data which was 5 years old, rather than enumeration lists which would have only been 2 years old. Because of the difficulty of transposing the data on to our proposed maps we have continually had to make estimates of where populations reside when the census districts did not coincide with our proposed boundaries. I am advised by Mr. Ledgerwood that the time taken to prepare our report would have been decreased by at least two thirds if we had been able to use enumeration lists of electors rather than population data.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I join with the statement from the unanimous decision of the Alberta Court of Appeal in the Reference case on the legality of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act that:

> "No argument for effective representation of one group legitimizes under-representation of another group."

I wish the Legislative Assembly of Alberta the best of luck in trying to give effect to that statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 21st day of April, 1992.

Jean McBean, Q.C.
Member

Electoral Boundaries Commission
Individual Report
by
Patrick D. Ledgerwood
Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta
Member

As Chief Electoral Officer I must be apolitical and treat with fairness, impartiality and in the same manner all members of the nine political parties currently registered under the Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act. Similarly, I feel that all electors should be treated in the same manner. Relative parity of voting power is essential if all electors are to be treated as equals.

In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in Carter (1991), I agree that relative parity of voting power is required for effective representation. The primary purpose of political representation is to represent residents of Alberta in the Legislative Assembly. Political representation is to represent people, not land. I feel that each elected member should represent approximately the same number of electors or citizens, depending on the data base being used.

The principle that community of interest or identity should be recognized is important to me. It is important that electoral division boundaries be drawn to represent communities of interest formed on the basis of demographic, sociological and geographic considerations, taking into account the accessibility, area and shape of a region, as well as the boundaries of local government and administrative units. Due to the variety in the size and make- up of municipal entities and communities in the province, the need for compromise when working with these building blocks is required. I believe, given proper legislation, it is possible for a Commission to design electoral divisions that promote the equality of the vote on the one hand and community of interest on the other.

It is recognized that in most cases, given the time and distance factor, it is more difficult for a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing a multi-municipality electoral division to meet with his or her constituents than it is for a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing a single municipality electoral division which is smaller in area. It is for this reason, among others, that the average multi-municipality electoral division proposed in the Interim Report contained fewer citizens than the average single municipality electoral division.

During our deliberations in preparing the Interim Report I proposed somewhat different boundaries than appeared in the Interim Report. Compromises were necessary in an effort to reach unanimity. Although I did not agree with many of the boundaries selected, I accepted them to keep the process going so we could complete our assignment. In my view, too much weight was given to some factors and considerations in determining the proposed boundaries. I feel that the Commission could have proposed much better boundaries.

While the proposed boundaries contained in the Interim Report met the provisions contained in the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act and may have passed a Charter challenge, the general public did not support the proposals. This was clearly evident at the Public Hearings and in the written submissions received by the Commission and in particular with reference to the multi-municipality electoral divisions which included parts of the City of Edmonton and the City of Calgary. I found that it was not feasible, using 1986 Federal Census data, to design 17 electoral divisions totally within the City of Edmonton and 19 electoral divisions totally within the City of Calgary and remain within the plus 25% figure without major splits to communities and districts. Using current population figures only exacerbated the problem. Utilizing the provisions contained in the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, without including communities and districts within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary in multi-municipality electoral divisions, I am unable to recommend proposed electoral divisions that provide relative parity of voting power.

A problem associated with amending the Interim Report to eliminate the multi-municipality electoral divisions, which include parts of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, is that it results in an electoral division map where the increased average deviation from the mean between single municipality electoral divisions and multi-municipality electoral divisions further violates the principle that the vote of each voter is of equal weight. The strict application of the principle that every vote is of equal weight implies that the vote of every elector has the same proportionate value regardless of the electoral division in which the right of vote is exercised.

For the Interim Report, using the 1986 Federal Census data, the proposed average deviation of plus 10% from the mean for single municipality electoral divisions and an average deviation of minus 10% from the mean for multi-municipality electoral divisions was acceptable to me. When the 1986 Federal Census population figures are updated to include the changes in population since 1986, the total amount of deviation increases by several percentage points. This average variance is significantly higher than the average variance in constituencies of neighbouring provinces. The 1988/89 Saskatchewan Boundaries Commission was able to meet their mandate with urban constituencies at an average of plus 8.38% from the mean, rural constituencies at an average of minus 5.02% from the mean and two special northern constituencies at an average of minus 33.48% from the mean. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the electoral map drawn by the Saskatchewan Commission was constitutionally valid. The 1988 Report of the Royal Commission on Electoral Boundaries for British Columbia provided single municipality constituencies that averaged plus 8.9% from the mean and multi-municipality constituencies that averaged minus 4.4% from the mean. Manitoba's 1988 Electoral Boundaries Commission was very close to the mean with constituencies in Winnipeg averaging plus 2% from the mean, rural constituencies outside Winnipeg averaging minus l.8% from the mean and four northern constituencies averaging minus 6.l% from the mean.

The trend to greater voter equality is reflected in the 1990 Report of the Quebec Electoral Boundaries Commission and the March 1992 Report of the Nova Scotia Electoral Boundaries Commission. The Quebec Commission took six electoral divisions from zones where the average number of electors per electoral division was low and added these six electoral divisions to zones where the number of electors per electoral division was high and where there was a rapidly growing population. The Nova Scotia Commission felt that relative parity of voting power should take precedence over all other factors. The Commission attempted to enhance the minority representation of the Black and Acadian communities. There are five protected ridings in Nova Scotia including a member in the Assembly to represent the Mi'kmag people. Population figures were used in Nova Scotia, while electors were used in Quebec.

One of the recommendations contained in the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing Report which was tabled February 13, 1992, was that "electoral boundaries commissions be permitted to deviate from their provincial electoral quotient by no more than 15 per cent". No exceptions would be permitted. Among the conclusions reached by the Commission was that equality of the vote must be a primary objective in drawing federal constituency boundaries and representation by population, which promotes equality of each voter's vote should be the primary principle guiding boundaries commissions.

I find it difficult to endorse malapportionment where increases to the average variance from those contained in the Interim Report result in electoral divisions that are highly unequal in terms of population.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 10th day of April, 1992.

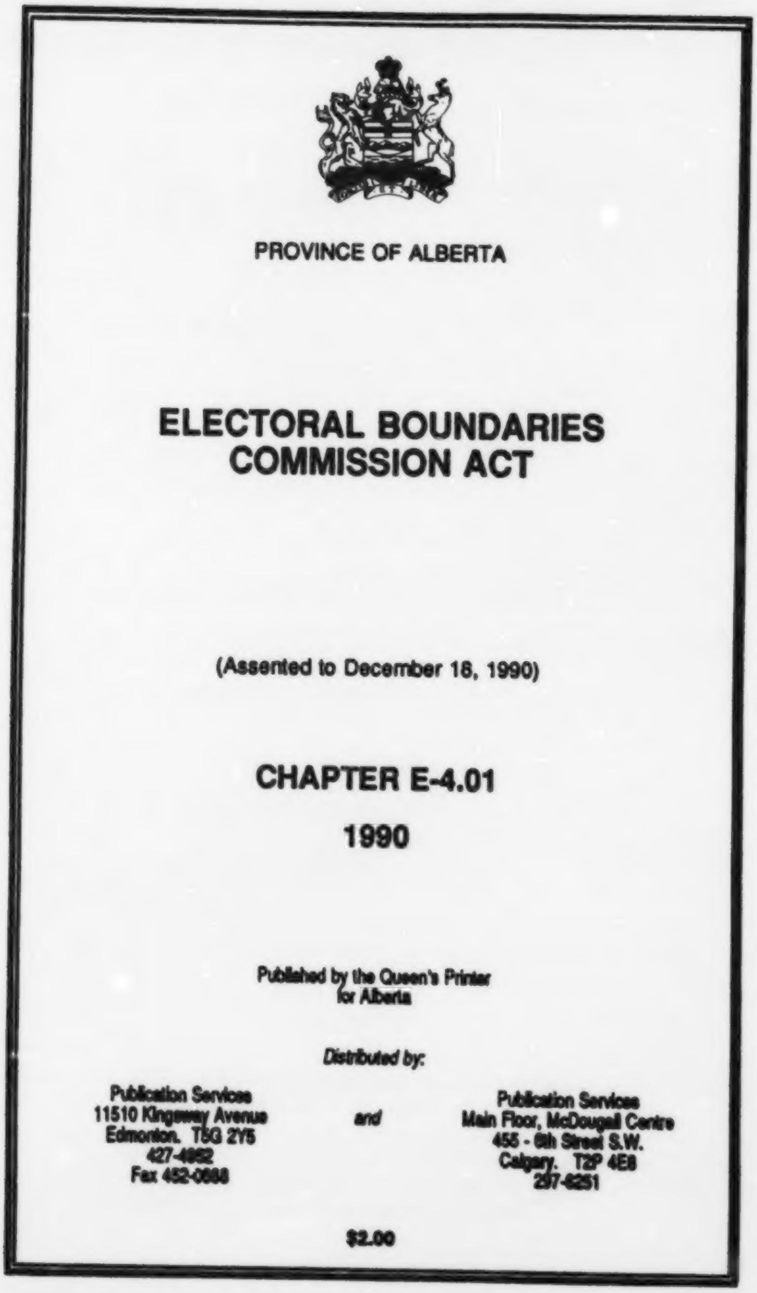
P D Ledgerwood

Patrick D. Ledgerwood
Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta
Member

Appendices: A - F

Appendix A

Electoral Boundaries Commission Act and Electoral Boundaries Commission Amendment Act



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

(Assented to December 18, 1990)

CHAPTER E-4.01

1990

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ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

CHAPTER E-4.01

(Assented to December 18, 1990)

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HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

Definition

1 In this Act, "Commission" means an Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed pursuant to section 2.

PART 1

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSIONS

Electoral Boundaries Commission

2(1) From time to time as required by this Act, an Electoral Boundaries Commission shall be established consisting of

(a) a chairman appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council who is

(i) a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Appeal or the Provincial Court, or

(ii) a retired judge of any of those courts or of the former district courts or Supreme Court of Alberta,

(b) one person, who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the Government, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties represented in the Legislative Assembly,

(c) 2 persons, who are not members of the Legislative Assembly or employees of the Government, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council, and

(d) the Chief Electoral Officer.

(2) Two of the members of the Commission must be resident in a city and 2 of the members must be resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.

Function

3 The function of a Commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta in accordance with the rules set out in Part 2.

Remuneration

4(1) Members of a Commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the Commission.

(2) The members of a Commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from their ordinary place

of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.

Time of appointment

5(1) A new Commission shall be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every 2nd general election after the appointment of the last Commission.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last Commission, a new Commission shall be appointed

(a) no sooner than 8 years, and

(b) no later than 10 years

after the appointment of the last Commission.

Report to Speaker

6(1) The Commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within 9 months of the date on which the Commission is appointed, submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report, which shall set out the area, boundaries and names of the proposed electoral divisions.

(2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make the report public and publish the Commission's proposals in The Alberta Gazette as soon as possible.

(3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

Hearings

7(1) The Commission

(a) may before its report is submitted to the Speaker, and

(b) shall after its report has been made public,

hold public hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division.

(2) The Commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it.

Amendment of report

8(1) The Commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within 6 months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker any amendments to its report it considers advisable.

(2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make the amendments public and publish them in The Alberta Gazette.

(3) If the office of Speaker is vacant the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

Report to Assembly

9 After the Commission has complied with sections 6 to 8, the report of the Commission, together with any amendments to it, shall,

(a) if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, be laid before the Assembly immediately, or

(b) if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, be laid before the Assembly within 7 days after the beginning of the next ensuing sitting.

New electoral divisions

10(1) If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the Commission, the Government shall, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution.

(2) The Bill shall be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, shall be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.

Report by Chief Electoral Officer

11 After the results of each census under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) become available, the Chief Electoral Officer shall submit a report to the Speaker indicating those electoral divisions that no longer comply with section 17 and the extent of the non-compliance.

PART 2

REDISTRIBUTION RULES

Definitions

12 In this Part,

(a) "multi-municipality electoral division" means a multi-municipality electoral division referred to in section 15;

(b) "municipality" includes, for the purposes of this Part, a Metis settlement and an Indian reserve;

(c) "single municipality electoral division" means an electoral division that consists only of part of or the whole of one municipality;

(d) "population" means the population of Alberta as determined by the most recent census available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) at the time a Commission is appointed.

Electoral divisions

13(1) The Commission shall divide Alberta into 83 proposed single municipality electoral divisions and multi-municipality electoral divisions in accordance with this Part.

(2) In addition to the proposed single municipality electoral divisions required by section 14, all the municipalities named in section 14 may contain part or parts of one or more proposed multi-municipality electoral divisions under section 15.

Single municipality electoral divisions

14 There shall be 43 proposed single municipality electoral divisions as follows:

(a) 19 electoral divisions entirely within The City of Calgary;

(b) 17 electoral divisions entirely within The City of Edmonton;

(c) 2 electoral divisions entirely within The City of Lethbridge;

(d) one electoral division entirely within The City of Medicine Hat;

(e) one electoral division entirely within The City of Red Deer;

(f) one electoral division entirely within The City of St. Albert;

(g) one electoral division entirely within The City of Fort McMurray;

(h) one electoral division entirely within The County of Strathcona that includes the hamlet of Sherwood Park.

Multi-municipality electoral divisions

15 There shall be 40 proposed multi-municipality electoral divisions as follows:

(a) one electoral division consisting of

(i) the part of The City of Red Deer not included in a single municipality electoral division under section 14, and

(ii) all or part of one or more other municipalities;

(b) one electoral division consisting of

(i) the part of The City of Medicine Hat not included in a single municipality electoral division under section 14, and

(ii) all or part of one or more other municipalities;

(c) one electoral division consisting of

(i) the part of The City of St. Albert not included in a single municipality electoral division under section 14, and

(ii) all or part of one or more other municipalities;

(d) 2 electoral divisions, each consisting of

(i) part of The City of Grande Prairie, and

(ii) all or part of one or more other municipalities,

with all of that City being included in those 2 electoral divisions;

(e) 35 electoral divisions consisting of

(i) more than one municipality,

(ii) one or more municipalities plus parts of one or more other municipalities, or

(iii) parts of more than one municipality.

Relevant considerations

16 In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the Commission, subject to section 17, may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but shall take into consideration

(a) the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,

(b) sparsity and density of population,

(c) common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements,

(d) the number of municipalities and other local authorities,

(e) geographical features, including existing road systems, and

(f) the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.

Population of electoral divisions

17(1) The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in the case of no more than 5% of the proposed electoral divisions, if the Commission is of the opinion that at least 4 of the following criteria exist in a proposed electoral division, the electoral division may have a population that is as much as 50% below the average population of all the electoral divisions:

(a) the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20 000 square kilometres;

(b) the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15 000 square kilometres;

(c) the total length of primary and secondary highways within the proposed electoral division exceeds 1000 kilometres;

(d) the distance from the Legislature Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres;

(e) there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 4000 people;

(f) due to economic factors there has been a significant loss of population in the proposed electoral division between the 2 most recent censuses available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada);

(g) to impose a higher population requirement would significantly and negatively affect the community of interests of the inhabitants of the proposed electoral division.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2)(e), The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is not a town.

PART 3

TRANSITIONAL

Transitional

18(*1*) *The Commission to be appointed during the first session of the 22nd Legislature of the Province shall be appointed during the 2nd session of the 22nd Legislature of the Province.*

(2) The Commission appointed under subsection (1) shall submit its report under section 6 nine months after this Act comes into force.

Administrative support

19(*1*) *The Speaker shall appoint a person who is to be responsible for providing the administrative support for the Commission appointed under section 18(1).*

(2) The Speaker shall take into account the unanimous recommendation of the Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries that the administrative support be provided by the Senior Administrator of the Select Special Committee.

Repeal

20 *The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, RSA 1980 cE-4, is repealed.*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION AMENDMENT ACT, 1991

(Assented to June 25, 1991)

CHAPTER 9

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ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION AMENDMENT ACT, 1991

CHAPTER 9

(Assented to June 25, 1991)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1 The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act is amended by this Act.

2 Section 18(2) is repealed and the following is substituted:

> **(2)** The Commission appointed under subsection (1) shall submit its report under section 6 on or before December 31, 1991.

Advertisements Following Interim Report and Minority View

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Electoral Boundaries Commission 1991/92

PUBLIC HEARINGS

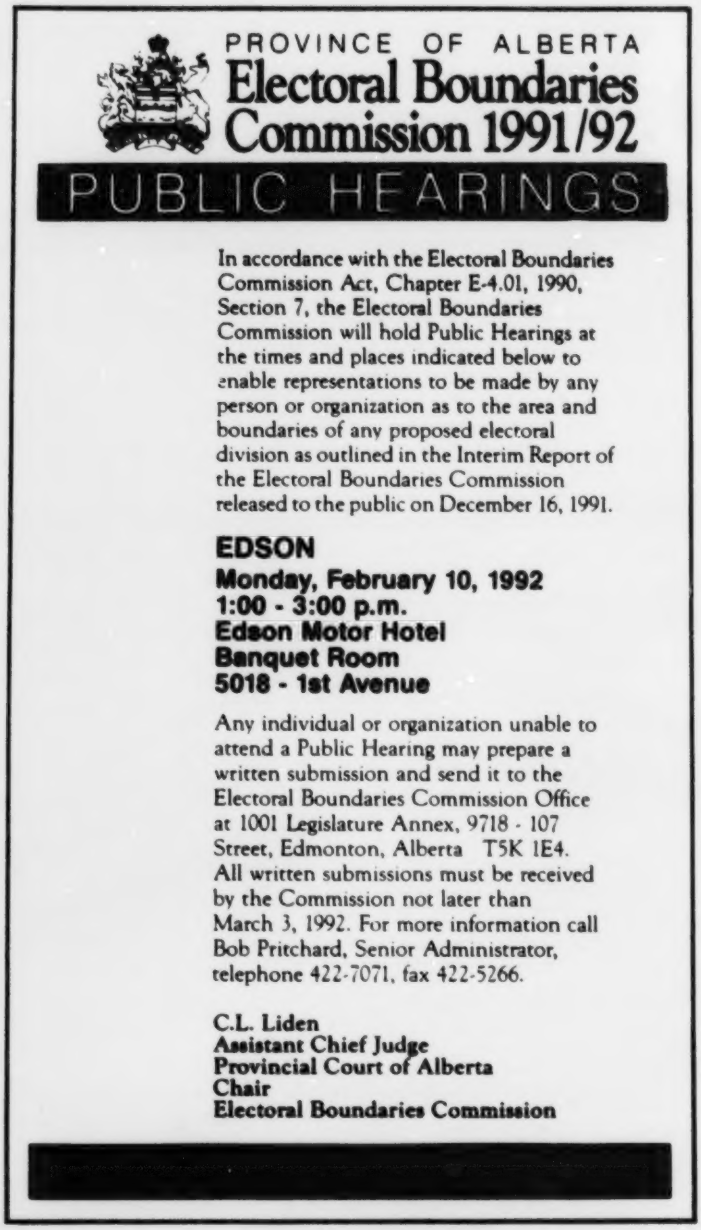
In accordance with the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, Chapter E-4.01, 1990, Section 7, the Electoral Boundaries Commission will hold Public Hearings at the times and places indicated below to enable representations to be made by any person or organization as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division as outlined in the Interim Report of the Electoral Boundaries Commission released to the public on December 16, 1991.

NAME	DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Edson	Monday	February 10	1-3 PM	Edson Motor Hotel
Red Deer	Tuesday	February 11	1-3 PM	Capri Centre
Pincher Creek	Wednesday	February 12	1-3 PM	Heritage Inn
Lethbridge	Wednesday	February 12	7-9 PM	Lethbridge Lodge
Wetaskiwin	Thursday	February 13	1-3 PM	Memorial Centre
St. Albert	Thursday	February 13	7-9 PM	St. Albert Community Hall
Vermilion	Tuesday	February 18	1-3 PM	Brunswick Inn
St. Paul	Tuesday	February 18	7-9 PM	St. Paul Senior Citizens Club
Medicine Hat	Wednesday	February 19	1-3 PM	Medicine Hat Lodge
Drumheller	Wednesday	February 19	7-9 PM	Drumheller Inn
Ft. McMurray	Thursday	February 20	1-3 PM	Sawridge Hotel
Slave Lake	Thursday	February 20	7-9 PM	Sawridge Hotel
Westlock	Friday	February 21	10-12 Noon	Westlock Inn
Peace River	Monday	February 24	1-3 PM	Travellers Motor Hotel
Grande Prairie	Monday	February 24	7-9 PM	Grande Prairie Inn
High River	Tuesday	February 25	1-3 PM	Heritage Inn
Olds	Tuesday	February 25	7-9 PM	Olds College
Calgary	Thursday	February 27	10-12 Noon	McDougall Centre
Calgary	Thursday	February 27	2-4 PM	McDougall Centre
Calgary	Thursday	February 27	7-9 PM	McDougall Centre
Edmonton	Tuesday	March 3	10-12 Noon	Hilton Hotel
Edmonton	Tuesday	March 3	2-4 PM	Hilton Hotel
Edmonton	Tuesday	March 3	7-9 PM	Hilton Hotel

Any individual or organization unable to attend a Public Hearing may prepare a written submission and send to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Office at 1001 Legislature Annex, 9718 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1E4. All written submissions must be received by the Commission not later than March 3, 1992. For more information call Bob Pritchard, Senior Administrator, telephone 422-7071, fax 422-5266.

C.L. Liden
Assistant Chief Judge
Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair
Electoral Boundaries Commission

Advertisements Following Interim Report and Minority View



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Electoral Boundaries Commission 1991/92

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EDSON
Monday, February 10, 1992
1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
Edson Motor Hotel
Banquet Room
5018 - 1st Avenue

Any individual or organization unable to attend a Public Hearing may prepare a written submission and send it to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Office at 1001 Legislature Annex, 9718 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1E4. All written submissions must be received by the Commission not later than March 3, 1992. For more information call Bob Pritchard, Senior Administrator, telephone 422-7071, fax 422-5266.

C.L. Liden
Assistant Chief Judge
Provincial Court of Alberta
Chair
Electoral Boundaries Commission

Sample of Advertisement from Electoral Boundaries Commission First Public Hearing

Appendix C

List of Names of Individuals or Groups who sent in Written Submissions after the Interim Report and Minority View

1. Keith Miller, Town of Redwater
2. Barry Baich, Rocky Mountain House and District Chamber of Commerce
3. F.R. Fortin, citizen
4. Melva Ratcliff, citizen
5. Clem Kuelker, citizen
6. Harry Riva Cambrin, MD of Foothills No. 31
7. Alfred Thomas, citizen
8. V.W. Spendlow, citizen
9. Dorothy Moore, Olds-Didsbury P.C. Association
10. Paula Beauchamp Ford, Okotoks Catholic School Board
11. Marty Wren, citizen
12. Wilma Giesbrecht, Drumheller and District Chamber of Commerce
13. Penny and Terry McDonald, citizens
14. Judith Hazlett, citizen
15. Mayor Ian R. Bastin, Village of Edberg
16. Mayor J.D. Henderson, Town of Devon
17. Ross D. Rawlusyk, MD of Starland No. 47
18. Bill Boyd, Vegreville and District Chamber of Commerce
19. R.J. Patterson, Cedarbrae Community League Association
20. Mayor Neil McKerracher, Town of Calmar
21. Eleanor Kelly, citizen
22. Charlotte L. Potter, citizen
23. Roderick R. McKee, citizen
24. W.T. Green, citizen
25. E.A. Morrissey, Summer Village of Alberta Beach
26. Reeve Ed Stelmach, County of Lamont No. 30
27. Reeve John Grimstead, County of Mountain View No. 17
28. Edwin E. Koberstein, County of Lacombe No. 14
29. Jack Ramsden, Town of Three Hills
30. Dorothy M. Anderson, citizen, Petition with 23 signatures
31. David J. Dubeta, Wild Rapids Waterslide Park
32. Mable Zerke, citizen
33. Joseph and Janet Durocher, citizens
34. Alfred Westerlund, citizen
35. James B. Spicer, citizen
36. George W. Terry, citizen
37. Roland Spicer, citizen
38. Roger Kinney, citizen
39. L.J. Lamb, citizen
40. Stan Harbin, citizen
41. Marjorie J. Packham, citizen

42. Karen and Dave Schurman, citizens
43. Mayor Norm Mayer, City of Camrose
44. Cheryl A. McLean, Millican-Ogden Community Association
45. Dave Bell, Three Hills Liberal Association
46. Marlene Sorensen, citizen
47. R.C. Tarrant, Saddle Ridge Community Association
48. Lutz Perschon, MD of Cypress No. 1
49. Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Morrissey, citizens
50. Deirdre E. Graboski, citizen
51. Vernon E. Good, citizen, Petition with 7 signatures
52. Susan Johnson, citizen
53. Dale F. Johnson, Country Automotive Specialists Ltd.
54. Lawrence A. Truckey, County of Lac Ste. Anne No. 28
55. P.J. Grimson, Town of Sylvan Lake
56. Mayor Lorne Olsvik, Village on Onoway
57. Mayor Peter Moore, Town of Slave Lake
58. Peter John Dunbar, citizen
59. Stan Graham, citizen, Petition with 17 signatures (form letters)
60. John Herman, citizen
61. Mayor Norman Mayer, City of Camrose
62. Brian Gray, citizen
63. Alvin Vigen, citizen
64. Helen C. Smith, citizen
65. B.A. Butterwick, citizen
66. Grant Spence, Ross Ford Elementary School, Petition with 15 signatures (form letters)
67. Gary Passey, citizen
68. Norma Roenisch, citizen
69. Y. Overguard, citizen
70. D.A. McAmmond, citizen
71. Alice Schafer, citizen, Petition with 10 signatures (form letters)
72. Mayor Ron Williams, Village of Heisler
73. Ed A. Powell, citizen
74. Mr. and Mrs. Angus Nicholson, citizens
75. Chris Richard, citizen
76. Mike Shaikh, Shaikh & Shikaze Chartered Accountants
77. Murray Wise, MD of Rocky View No. 44
78. Percy E. Cooper, citizen
79. Howard & Judy Paulsen, citizens
80. Joanne Weller, Village of Acme
81. Mayor Ruth Nalder, Town of Raymond
82. Valerie Morrow, citizen
83. Mayor Henri Paul Blanchette, Village of Girouxville
84. Onoway and District Agricultural Society
85. L.D. Shoemaker, citizen
86. Michelle Bourke, citizen
87. Cathy Polsfut, citizen
88. Hon. Leroy Fjordbotten, MLA Macleod Constituency
89. Mayor Lucienne Boucher, Village of Donnelly

90. Larry P. Hryniuk, Q.C., citizen
91. John A. Simpson, Grande Prairie P.C. Association
92. Jack Moser, citizen
93. Arnold R. Koberstein, County of Lac Ste. Anne No. 28
94. Eric G. Hohn, citizen
95. Carol Hartwell, citizen
96. John C. Jeffery, MD of Kneehill No. 48
97. Dr. M. Greg Steed, citizen
98. Donald A. Dutton, citizen
99. Doug Plamping, City of Wetaskiwin
100. R.T. James, Town of Killam
101. Susan Samson, Sylvan Lake Heart of Town Association
102. Tom Thurber, MLA Drayton Valley Constituency
103. Ken Kendall, Town of Elk Point
104. John Keast, citizen
105. R.H. Riddett, Battle River Regional Planning Commission
106. George Patzer, citizen
107. Gail Trites, citizen, Petition with 6 signatures
108. R. Shawn Patience, Town of Fort Macleod
109. Dr. Maryanne Sandberg, citizen
110. Eric G. Sandberg, citizen
111. Doug Arudt, citizen
112. Harold W. March, citizen, Petition with 109 signatures
113. Mryna Schapansky, Village of Bawlf
114. Reeve F. Dale Johnston, County of Ponoka No. 3
115. The Onoway Golden Age Club, Petition with 33 signatures
116. Colleen M. Connelly, Calgary Marlborough Community Association
117. W.F. Malchow, citizen
118. Mayor Ted J. Grimm, City of Medicine Hat
119. Jennifer Harris, citizen
120. Lorraine and Frank Sisson, citizen
121. Lawrence and Linda Woodd, citizens
122. Mayor R. Johnson, Town of High Prairie
123. E.R. Patterson, Claresholm General Hospital and Nursing Home District No. 109
124. Denise Wahlstrom, Lesser Slave Lake Liberal Association
125. L.H.M. Fiss, CAI International
126. Olinda G. Tindall, citizen
127. Hector and Vera Cameron, citizens
128. Mayor Ray Shwetz, Village of Thorhild
129. Opal L. Hughes, citizen
130. Donald L. Dennis, citizen
131. Murray Wise, MD of Rocky View No. 44
132. Mayor Peter Moore, Town of Slave Lake
133. Sylvia Ostapowich, Redwater-Andrew Constituency
134. Anne Hoyme, Village of Bittern Lake
135. Lloyd Franke, citizen
136. Vera Brown, citizen
137. Jim Wright, citizen

138. Martin Bumstead, Calgary-Currie P.C. Association
139. James D. Ozon, citizen
140. Mayor John Kvill, Village of New Norway
141. Maxine King, Village of Rosalind
142. Wilfred Westerlund, citizen
143. Pat Vincent, ID #17 East
144. Dale Boddy, Provost School Division No. 33
145. Herman Schwenk, citizen
146. W. Tully, citizen
147. A. Ryder, Bow Centre Housing Society
148. Mayor John Berns, Town of Stavely
149. M. Joan Smith, Village of Hines Creek
150. Mayor Frank D. Jackson, Village of Ferintosh
151. Dr. W.B. Sara, citizen
152. Howard Leach & Family, citizens
153. David Thompson, citizen
154. Lewis H. Hughes, citizen
155. C.E. Shepstone, citizen
156. Mike Stolee, citizen
157. Ronald J. Beer, citizen
158. Marilyn C. Fairbairne, citizen
159. Robert F. Fairbairne, citizen
160. Terry Langis, City of Fort McMurray
161. E. Waskiewich, Returning Officer - Little Bow
162. Ronda Groom, Lesser Slave Lake Community Futures Association
163. Susan Perkin, Village of Hay Lakes
164. Isabelle Dade, citizen, Petition with 10 signatures
165. Harvey Buckley, Cochrane and District Chamber of Commerce
166. Janet Muinfrath, citizen
167. Liz Pelz, citizen
168. R. Roy Davidson, citizen
169. Alice Szybunka, citizen, Petition with 76 signatures
170. Jack and Marj Derochie, citizens
171. Carla Green, citizen
172. Entwistle Alberta, citizen
173. Norman Martyniuk, Village of Warspite
174. Ernest R. Ooms, citizen
175. Margaret Lounds, Calgary Board of Education
176. Reeve Wm. S. Kirtley, County of Stettler
177. Petition from Granum Alberta with 63 signatures
178. Hugh C. Craig, citizen
179. John Kapalka, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
180. Jack and Linda Ellis, citizens
181. Italo and Sylvia Pedrozini, citizens
182. Marlene T. Hochstein, citizen
183. Doug Bell, citizen
184. Ralph and Noreen Olson, citizens
185. Sedgewick Chamber of Commerce

186. S. Faupel, Hanna Health Care Complex
187. Claudia Findlay, citizen
188. Randall J. Findlay, citizen
189. Fred Bradley, MLA Pincher Creek-Crowsnest Constituency
190. Stephen Zepp, citizen
191. R.V. Lang, Federation of Calgary Community Leagues
192. John A. Knebel, Edmonton Chamber of Commerce
193. Anjon Chowdhury, citizen
194. Peter Thomson, McKenzie Lake Community Association
195. Edward and Carol Huestis, citizens
196. Molly Lemke, citizen
197. John Simpkins, East Smoky School Division No. 54
198. Mayor Verne R. Friesen, Town of Cochrane
199. Mayor L.A. Dickie, Summer Village of Ross Haven
200. Mayor William Lister, Village of Nampa
201. D.H. MacRae, Keyano College
202. Mayor Bob Bergen, Village of Cowley
203. Mayor Robert B. Robertson, Town of Three Hills
204. Paul H. Buckland, Buckland Consultants Ltd.
205. Mayor Peter Goruk, Town of Smoky Lake
206. Mayor Bryan Heroux, Village of Kinuso
207. Reeve William Housman, County of Grande Prairie No. 1
208. Jeanette Watson, citizen
209. Oliver Glanfield, citizen
210. Gail A. Hunt, citizen
211. Pat DeBoer, citizen
212. T.W. Jager, Jager Industries Inc.
213. E.R.R. Carruthers, Q.C., citizen
214. Ted Menzies, citizen, Petition with 128 signatures
215. Nancy Mikkelsen, citizen, Petition with 15 signatures
216. Jacqueline and Gerald Hulme, citizens
217. Reeve Ray Boulton, County of Leduc No. 25
218. Keith Miller, Town of Redwater
219. Mike Hrynchuk, citizen
220. Amy Anderson, citizen
221. Ed Wyse, citizen
222. Henriette Parent, citizen
223. Mayor Vern Oliver, Village of Entwistle
224. J. Hazel Lind, citizen
225. Nick Taylor, MLA Westlock-Sturgeon Constituency
226. Michael R. McKinney, Sawridge Hotel
227. Larry Flexhaug, Town of Claresholm
228. Reeve John Zoeteman, MD of Willow Creek No. 26
229. Reeve Nick Lazowski, County of Thorhild No. 7
230. Larry and Sheila Clayden, citizens
231. Ron O'Connor, Rocky Mountain House Agricultural Society
232. Annette and Joseph Slid, citizens
233. Trevor Cox, citizen

234. Mayor Sylvia Krikun, Town of Mayerthorpe
235. Richard Morris, citizen
236. Judy Kidd, Mayerthorpe General and Auxiliary Hospital
237. George Whiteley, citizen
238. Mayor Helen Posti, Town of Eckville
239. John P. Leskiw, ID #18 South
240. Susan H. Dzus, Summer Village of Seba Beach
241. Frank Booth, County of Barrhead No. 11
242. Wayne D. Madden, citizen
243. Les and Val Litke, citizens
244. Barry Hawkins, citizen
245. Mayor Robert L. Hansen, Town of Sedgewick
246. Brian Walton, Wetaskiwin-Leduc Constituency Committee on Electoral Boundaries
247. R.J. Stonehouse, County of Red Deer No. 23
248. J.I. Maidment, Maidment Land Surveys
249. Mayor Garvin G. Clayton, Town of Carstairs
250. Mark J. Duyns, Abbeydale Community Association
251. Jack and Joan Donald, River Ridge Ranch Ltd.
252. Hartmann Nagel, Unifarm
253. J.E. (Bud) Miller, citizen
254. Doug Henderson, Penbrooke Meadows Community Association
255. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Van de Pol, citizens
256. Diane Danielson, Calgary Board of Education
257. David Hill, Eastern Irrigation District
258. Village of Torrington Council
259. Judith Anne Nickol, Skull Springs Ranch
260. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil L. Blackburn, citizens
261. Olive Bonertz, citizen
262. James Vandervalk, Vandervalk Farms
263. Maggie Lamb, citizen
264. Harlan C. Hulleman, citizen
265. Linda Oliver, citizen
266. Alvin and Bernice Berger, citizens
267. R.W. Carson, Summer Village of Sunset Point
268. Mayor Ted Grimm, City of Medicine Hat
269. John Eriksson, M.D. of Brazeau No. 77
270. Dawn K. Flaata, Kinniburgh Jewellers Ltd.
271. Reeve John Grimstead, County of Mountain View No. 17
272. Mayor Al Duerr, City of Calgary
273. M. Garnah, citizen
274. Penny Huska, Lakeside Enterprises
275. E.F. Hergert, Petition with 162 signatures
276. Gwen Harris, Edmonton Glenora P.C. Association
277. Glenn C. Logan, Lomond Rural Initiatives Program
278. Lynne Penny, Red Deer North Constituency Office
279. A. Wahl, Valley General Hospital
280. Doreen Green, citizen
281. The Rosalind Local of Unifarm

282. Barbara Goode, citizen
283. W.A. Goode, citizen
284. Mr. Drury, citizen
285. Alex and Carol Gusul, citizens
286. Drumheller Constituency
287. Byron A.A. Isaac, citizen, Petition with 3 signatures
288. Marilyn Johnston, citizen
289. Murray Johnston, citizen
290. Catherine Dietrich, citizen
291. Pamela Ehrecke, citizen
292. Muriel Stave, citizen, Petition with 39 signatures
293. Douglas G. Dunn and Paul M. Hart, citizens
294. Allan Shenfield, citizen
295. Gordon Reynolds, Town of Bow Island
296. Everett Burk, citizen
297. Chief Howard Mustus, Alexis Indian Band, Petition with 85 signatures
298. Jim Bond, Calgary McKnight P.C. Association
299. Mayor Glenda Bobbie, Town of Bon Accord
300. E.H. Frost, citizen
301. Sheila Moffatt, Fairview Health Complex Board
302. Judy Campbell, Central Peace General Hospital
303. Mayor Helena Anderson, Town of Grimshaw
304. E. Macleay Blades, Improvement District of Ranchlands No. 6
305. Linde Turner, citizen
306. Cathy Hopkins, citizen
307. Wayne L. Alton Q.C., Town of Stettler
308. Mayor R.J. McGhee, City of Red Deer
309. Catherine Wilcox, Eldred - Sollows Architects
310. Dr. J.A. Baker, citizen
311. Dale Blue, citizen
312. John McLeod, citizen
313. Mayor Harry Kulak, Village of Innisfree
314. Mayor Headley Dennill, Village of Dewberry
315. V.W. "Slim" Spendlow, citizen
316. D. Gilkes
317. Bow North Surface Rights Group
318. Carolyn M. Joubert, citizen, Petition with 7 signatures
319. Don Massey, citizen
320. Bruce and Rosanna McRae, citizens
321. Jeanette M. Smith, Blueberry Community School, Petition with 13 signatures
322. Strathcona Area 5 Senior Citizen's Club
323. Cochrane and District Chamber of Commerce
324. Edmonton Mill Woods New Democrat Constituency Association
325. Glenwood Community League
326. Leo Seebara, citizen
327. Debbie Carlson, citizen

Appendix D

Names of individuals who made a presentation at a Public Hearing

Edson Public Hearing

Ken Albrecht
Gerry Doyle
Victor Maris
Cecil Rhodes
George Webster

Red Deer Public Hearing

Barry Baich
Ellen Bonde
Derek Chapman
Roger Chickeness
Al Chiswell
Ria Dubeta
Bud Duncan
Bryan Judd
Bob Kelly
Geralg Kujala
Glen McDougall
Mildred Nanninga
Terry Niemela
Roland Pigeon
Helen Posti
Art Rodway
Susan Samson
Kirk Sisson
Lou Soppit
Pat Storm
Stan Swainson
David Thevenaz
Nellie Watson
Charles Whitesell

Pincher Creek Public Hearing

Brian Baker
Nonee Bonertz
Fred Bradley
Roy Davidson
Howard Davis
Pat Dwyer
Bill Gill
Cathy Haslam
Marjorie Haugen
George Huddlestun
Judith Huntley
John Irwin
Al Jacklin
Kay Kerr
Eldred Lowe
Eileen McGlynn
Robert Mitchell
Shawn Patience
Cliff Reiling
Doug Thornton
Susan Vogelaar
Patrick Walsh
Doug Young

Lethbridge Public Hearing

Jack Ady
Bill Arsene
Bob Bogle
Jim Cherewick
Mel Cottle
Jim Csabay
Greg Czech
Marvin Dahl
Leonard Fast
Alden Fletcher
Joe Grant
Alex Hann
Roelof Heinen
Al Hyland
Dan Knight
Albert Kooy
Ted Menzies
Jim Montain
Ruth Nalder
Judith Nickol
Mike Powell
Len Ross
Alan Shaw
Leah Waters
Cecil West

Wetaskiwin Public Hearing

Brian Austrom
Ian Bastin
Al Bishop
Hazel Bolton
Ray Bolton
Frank Coutney
Neil Durrant
Dale Enarson
Maurice Fitzpatrick
Philippe Gibeau
Irvin Hildebrandt
Terry Kirkland
Robert Klassen
Walter Kuefler
Norman Mayer
Daryl Olson
Doug Plamping
Sandra Rairdan
Bill Reister
Bill Sears

St. Albert Public Hearing

Peter Bakker
Donna Crozier
Myrna Fyfe
Garry Howard
Richard Plain
Anita Ratchinsky
Terry Slemko
Delphi Stuber
Nick Taylor

Vermilion Public Hearing

Michael Barlott
Bob Bexson
Nestor Bohaichuk
Andrew Cameron
Harry Chomik
Norm Coleman
Steve Dills
Butch Fischer
Clarence Goldsmith
George Grabas
Jim Hampshire
Dean Jacula
Bill Kondro
Norman Larson
Roger Lehr
Vicki Macfarlane
Bill Mattinson
Phil Sevigny
Kent Staden
Richard Starke
Doug Stewart
Ritchie Twa
Judy Wayewitka
George Webb

St. Paul Public Hearing

John Drobot
Allan Frankiw
Terry Holmgren
Maurice Jolly
Ed Stelmach
Steve Zarusky

Medicine Hat Public Hearing

Jan Bunney
Bill Duncan
Ken Graumans
Ted Grimm
Clint Henrickson
Al Hyland
Neil Jones
Aris Langstraat
Tom Livingston
Tom Musgrove
Murray Peers
Lutz Pershon
Gordon Reynolds
Terrance Riley
Wayne Schlenker
Ed Torsher
Joyce Westerlund
Walter Wiens

Drumheller Public Hearing

Ray Duczek
Dave Fegan
Jim Fisher
Elmer Jensen
Shirley McClellan
Joyce McDonald
Don Ostergard
Connie Osterman
Myrtle Pentelchuk
Jim Ramsbottom
Laurie Reiffenstein
Keith Schneider
Lorraine Thiessen
Gary Toft
Jim Wilson

Fort McMurray Public Hearing

Art Avery
Fred Black
Guy Boutilier
Lawrence Courtoreille
Ann Dort-MacLean
Emil Girard
Penny Huska
Archie Janvier
Dan Meakes
Ian Thorn
Archie Waquan
Norm Weiss

Slave Lake Public Hearing

Cindy Aarts
Pearl Calahasen
Jean Lewis
Mike McKinney
Peter Moore
Ken Noskey
Paul Peaire
Bill Pearson
Irene Salisbury
Herman Stamp
Walter Tauber
Denise Wahlstrom
Howard Werden
Marian Wolitski
Dan Vandermeulen

Westlock Public Hearing

Mike Cardinal
Peter Furstenau
Wyatt Glebe
Herb Holgate
Ken Kowalski
Miki Shefsky
Peter Stasiuk

Peace River Public Hearing

Michel Beaudoin
Andre Berube
Roch Bremont
Starr Bulmer
Glen Clegg
Walter Doll
Donald Dumont
Ron Falkner
Rose Gardner
Dick Gillespie
Larry Hryniuk
Jim Kincaid
Leonard Limoges
Bill Lister
Rick Nicholson
Lucille Partington
Walter Paszkowski
Michael Proctor
Margaret Tardif
Gwen Tegart
Don Thomas

Grande Prairie Public Hearing

Ralph Balisky
Wayne Clair
Elroy Deimert
Bob Elliott
Janette Ferguson
Gordon Graydon
William Housman
Mel Knight
Keith Moore
Walter Paszkowski
John Simpson
Kelly Sutherland

High River Public Hearing

Harry Alger
Gwen Blatz
Omar Broughton
Eldon Couey
Marian Fisher
Margaret Fraser
Don Green
Sandi Kennedy
Len Kirk
Elaine Magee
Frank Maloney
Lee Misura
John Ogilvie
Dick Papworth
Jack Pitter
Norma Roenisch
Esther Rogers
Ed Sands
Clarence Sommerstad
Don Tannas
Ron Wallas
Terry White
Stan Wilson
George Wolstenholme

Olds Public Hearing

Bob Armstrong
Joseph Bauman
Gordon Bowhay
Marvin Bragg
Roy Brassard
Garvin Clayton
Diane Conibear
Nels Eskesen
Allan Gehring
John Grimstead
John Gust
Cary Hatcher
Doug Johnson
Russel King
Helmet Landman
Terry Leslie
Dorothy Moore
Irene Nimmons
Glenn Norman
Derek Page
Roland Pigeon
Bob Robertson
Dorothy Ross
Jim Smith
Joyce Smith
Lou Soppit
Don Watt
Geraldine Wiper

Calgary Morning Public Hearing

Keith Archer
Dave Bell
Stan Bell
Thora Budda
Ted Carruthers
Sheila Clayden
Mark Damm
Bob Hawkesworth
Denis Herard
Mag Housken
Jean Isley
Carol Jorgensen
Gregory Lang
Cheryl McLean
Eric Mosley
Ernest Ooms
Barry Pashak
Elaine Peake
Goldie Shaw
Clifford Shepstone
Rose Smeaton
Brenda Stephenson
Mike Thompson
Dave Tucker

Calgary Afternoon Public Hearing

Pat Black
Frank Bruseker
Tim Claughton
Hennig Erickson
Brian Evans
Maurice Hartley
Larry Koper
Bill Payne
Lou Pesta
Shannon Pitts
William Tobman

Calgary Evening Public Hearing

Roy Aschim
John Bronius
Murray Buchanan
Doug Caswell
Roman Cooney
Len Curle
Jim Dinning
Dave Fryett
Dorren Green
Ken Gummo
Terry Mitchell
Stan Nelson
Harley Torgerson
Allan Webster

Edmonton Morning Public Hearing

Fred Alexandruk
Bob Booth
Barry Chivers
Harvey Crone
Tom Eger
Fred Engelmann
John Eriksson
Denise Exton
Gerry Gibeault
Larry Kirkpatrick
Ken Kobly
Sandy Lipka
Brent Maitson
Don McCallum
Elizabeth McEwen
Gordon Miller
Collen Nissen
John Ogle
Brenda Platzer
Jan Reimer
Albert Schatzke
Frank Schoenberger
Gordon Stamp
Jane Tames
Tom Thurber

Edmonton Afternoon Public Hearing

Pryce Alderson
Pam Barrett
Elizabeth Hall
Glenna Hanley
Vern Hartwell
Lawrence Kapitski
Roy Lewis
Ed Matheson
Linda Neilson
Peter Newton
Jim Ragsdale
Gregory Scerbak
Alex Szchechina
Randy Thompson
Howard Welch
Steve Zepp

Edmonton Evening Public Hearing

Irene Blain
David Borgstrom
Dale Brochu
David Hancock
J. Paul Johnston
John Kolkman
Dan MacLennan
Doug Main
Charles McCloughan
Alex McEachern
Don McMann
Kevin O'Neil
Bill Purdy
Simon Renouf
Bas Roopnarine
June Ross
Kelly Scott
Jack Shields
Bronwyn Shoush
Tom Sigurdson
Fred Windwick
Stan Woloshyn
Arlene Young

Appendix E

Judgment of the Court of Appeal

Appeal #9103-0081-AC

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF ALBERTA

THE COURT:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE LIEBERMAN
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KERANS
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BELZIL
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BRACCO
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE COTE

IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 27 OF THE JUDICATURE ACT, R.S.A. 1980, CHAPTER J-1

AND IN THE MATTER OF A REFERENCE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL TO THE COURT OF APPEAL OF ALBERTA FOR HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTIONS SET OUT IN ORDER IN COUNCIL O.C. 91/91 IN RESPECT OF THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT, S.A. 1990, c. E-4.01

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

COUNSEL:

P. M. Owen, Esq., Q.C.
P. J. Faulds, Esq.
K. Feth, Esq.
for Her Majesty the Queen
in Right of Alberta

P. Costigan, Esq.
for the Alta. Assoc. Municipal
Dist. & Counties

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

On February 7, 1991, Alberta referred the following questions to this Court:

> (a) Is the manner in which the boundaries and areas of electoral divisions are proposed and established under the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (c. E-4.01, Statutes of Alberta, 1990), inconsistent with the Canadian Charter of Rights Freedoms; and
>
> (b) If so, in what particulars and to what extent?

While the question does not specify which **Charter** section offers concern, s. 3 comes to mind. It provides:

> 3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.
>
> Tout citoyen canadien a le droit de vote et est éligible aux élections législatives fédérales ou provinciales.

We append the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, which was newly enacted in 1990, but offer this brief summary: it provides for 83 electoral divisions for the next Alberta Legislature. It establishes a boundaries Commission chaired by a judge or retired judge, and which includes the Chief Electoral Officer, two persons nominated by the Premier, and one by the Opposition leader. The last three nominees cannot be Members of the Legislative Assembly or Government employees.

The Commission must "make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries, and names of the electoral divisions" (s. 3.). It must hear representations, draft and publicize a proposal, and then undertake public hearings to receive comment before making a final report. Section 5 requires a new review at least every 10 years.

The Act leaves the choice of boundaries to later legislation. It merely commits the Legislature to consider the report of the Commission. If, and only if, the Legislature approves the Report by Resolution, the Government is obliged to bring in a Bill.

The basic criterion for calculation of the size of seats is census population, not voter population.

The basic criteria for boundaries are the present boundaries of existing local governments. The Act provides in s. 14 that 43 of the 83 seats are not to cross the boundaries of named places, and assigns a specified number of seats to each. A second category of 5 seats must contain both parts of 4 named places and parts of other municipalities (s. 15(a)-(d)). A third category of 35 seats may contain parts of one or more municipalities (s. 15(e)). Within these three categories, the Commission may consider any appropriate factors in deciding upon boundaries, but it must consider: geography, including existing road systems, comprehensibility, the number of municipalities involved, community interests, including those of aboriginal communities, population density, and Charter rights. See s. 16. This last imposes a heavy duty, because the Commission must consider, we presume, both actual and potential claims to equitable representation. The Act calls, in s. 16(f) for ". . . understandable and clear boundaries . . .".

The key to understanding the bewildering array of named and unnamed places is that, in fact, the 48 named places are municipalities that are mostly urbanized, and include all the cities and large urban areas in the province. The remaining municipalities are described to us as "rural".

The other key fact is that, on the basis of the 1986 census, the total population of the 43 single municipality or "urban" constituencies amounts to about 60 per cent of the total population of Alberta, but accounts for only 51.8 per cent of the total seats. Indeed, the average population of the 43 will be 33,090, and of the 40 multi-municipality or "rural" and "hybrid" ridings will be 23,573. If voter parity applied, the population in that group of 40 should elect members for but 33 seats. In percentage terms, the 43 will among themselves average 16 per cent above the province-wide average, and the 40 will be 17 per cent under. See F. L. Morton and R. Knopff, "The Right to Vote, Electoral Distribution and Boundary Adjustment in Alberta", unpublished, Department of Political Science, University of Calgary (March 17, 1991), Book of Authorities Volume IV, Tab 33, Table 1, p. 48.

The Act creates a permissible deviation from voter parity of 25 per cent more or less. This means, of course, that one district might be 25 per cent less than average and another 25 per cent more.

The Act also, in s. 17, permits a special deviation of as much as 50 per cent for five per cent of the seats. These are governed by special rules about large size, distance from the legislature, small population, road volume, and shrinking population.

I

Notwithstanding that the Reference was made in February, the matter did not come on for hearing until September 30, 1991. One reason for the delay was to await the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in Attorney General of Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter Q.C. [1991] 5 W.W.R. 1, [1991] 81 D.L.R. (4th) 16 (cited from W.W.R.). Most intervenants, after reading that decision, supported a Motion before the Court to delay consideration of the Reference at least until the Electoral Boundaries Commission produced a report. Reliance was placed upon the words "established" in the question. Alberta opposed the motion on the ground that the intended scope of the question was the scheme of the Act, not the results of its operation. When the Court accepted Alberta's interpretation of its question, and decided that it could no longer delay the matter, most of the intervenants decided to withdraw. In the end, only Alberta and the Association of Municipal Districts and Counties appeared, and both supported the legislation.

This situation also created a difficult challenge for Mr. Owen, counsel for Alberta. He came to defend the law from attacks that, in the end, were not made. His solution was to walk us through the statute, clause by clause, and respond to attacks made previously, in legislative debate or elsewhere.

This situation offers four serious problems for the Court:

(1) We have some doubt whether the Act fully engages the **Charter**. It merely mandates study. Further legislation is required to create the new electoral scheme.

(2) We cannot, in an adversarial vacuum, assess this law under every term in the **Charter**. We think, for example, of possible attacks under ss. 15, 27 and 28. We limit our comments to s. 3.

(3) The Act mixes scheme and result. It sets aside 43 seats of the proposed total of 83. While the precise boundaries of some are yet to be determined, the Act requires that they must fall on or within the boundaries of named cities or districts. Is the specific assignment of a seat exclusively inside, say, the city of Red Deer appropriate when two are assigned to the city of Lethbridge? In our view, it would be dangerous to approve part of the whole without first seeing the whole. We therefore refuse to comment about the specific divisions mandated by the Act. We will limit our comment to the general idea of the use of urban and non-urban categories as a criterion for selection of boundaries, and the 40/43 split.

(4) The Supreme Court of Canada in Carter has said that s. 3 offers every Canadian an entrenched right of "effective representation" that can override, albeit not unduly, the right to "absolute voter parity" (p.16). We foresee the

possibility of minority claims for effective representation that, if accepted, might have an impact not just on the boundaries of specific districts but also on the total number of districts, the idea of single-seat constituencies, and the tradition of contiguous boundaries. Yet nobody has come forward with proposals or criticisms. Albertans have had little opportunity to think about the reasons in the Carter case. We judge it prudent to be circumspect in that circumstance. Any opinion expressed here must be understood as subject to any later claims of that sort.

II

Subject to those disclaimers, we turn to the right to vote and the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in Carter. The rules we take from that case are these: the right to vote in s. 3 of the **Charter** includes:

(a) the right to cast a ballot;

(b) the right not to have the political force of one's vote unduly diluted;

(c) the right to effective representation; and

(d) the right to have the parity of the votes of others diluted, but not unduly, in order to gain effective representation or in the name of practical necessity.

McLachlin, J. for the majority said this about practical necessity, at p.12:

> First, absolute parity is impossible. It is impossible to draw boundary lines which guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district. Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible.

At pp. 12-13, she said that the right to effective representation legitimizes consideration of proven factors. She said:

> . . . geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic. These are but examples of considerations which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed.

She added at pp. 15-16:

> The concerns which Dickson, C.J.C. in Oakes associated with a free and democratic society - respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, commitment to social justice and equality, respect for cultural and group identity, and faith in social and political institutions which enhance the participation of individuals in society - are better met by an electoral system that focuses on effective representation than by one that focuses on mathematical parity. Respect for individual dignity and social equality mandate that citizen's votes not be unduly debased or diluted. But the need to recognize cultural and group identity and to enhance the participation of individuals in the electoral

> process and society requires that other concerns also be accommodated.

We also note the direction in Carter that the Courts show deference to the judgment of the legislature about the adequacy of specific means to achieve these standards. The majority recognized that the factors made relevant by the principles of parity and effective representation are both complicated and conflicting, and this mandates some balancing.

This case offers a good example of the problem. The legislative committee that recommended the new statute saw mischief in the rigid division between urban and rural areas that was a feature of Alberta's previous electoral map. They reported that, as a result of the division,

> Each group related to the other in an adversarial manner which does not lead to effective resolution of mutual concerns.
>
> Report of the Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries, Legislative Assembly of Alberta, November 1990, p. 64.

This statement demonstrates how difficult is the idea of effective representation. If every group in society with a community of interest can elect its own member of the Legislature, they may not be encouraged to develop the mutual understanding and respect that is essential to a healthy democratic life. Shared representation might encourage mutual respect, just as it might also permit the repression of the voice of those who become permanent minorities.

As a consequence of this sort of difficulty, the courts are not to intervene, the majority in Carter said at p. 16, "unless it appears that reasonable persons applying appropriate principles . . . could not have set the electoral boundaries as they exist." We must therefore ask ourselves whether a boundary rule or decision is clearly wrong. In other words, we should not interfere unless a rule or decision is demonstrably unjustified, palpably wrong, or manifestly unreasonable.

III

With this guidance, we turn to the Reference. Like Mr. Owen, we shall comment upon the various provisions in the statute, and possible difficulties.

We answer in general terms that the manner in which boundaries and areas are proposed and established under the Act seems not to offend s.3 of the Charter in the sense that the general scheme of the Act is of the sort approved by the Supreme Court of Canada in Carter. For the reasons already noted, we can go little further in this case.

We agree with Alberta that the Commission structure and its procedures raise no issue under s. 3 of the Charter, and we offer no further comment about them.

We accept that the criteria for boundary selection by a Boundary Commission, as listed in s. 16, are adequate. We accept as reasonable, for the work of boundary choice, the latest census statistics about general population rather than other data about electors. It is the nature of the process that boundaries must be settled long before elections, and long before accurate data about enumerated voters is available. The general census, which in Alberta occurs every five years, is a reasonable choice of a reliable guide to likely future voter population.

We also accept as reasonable the rule in s. 17 that permits, in five per cent of the districts, a 50 per cent deviation. We think we can take notice that Alberta contains sparsely populated areas that are also a long distance both from other populated areas and the Legislature itself. We think the statutory criteria fairly identify those areas. We note that the five per cent rule will potentially produce four "special" districts for the next election. Nobody came forward to say it was too little or too much, and we infer that it is reasonable. We cannot comment further without the aid of a demographic study.

A special feature of the legislation is what has been called the "hybrid" divisions, the five electoral districts required to be part rural and part urban. The urban areas are specifically named. We are told that they were selected for having some "semi-urban" parts, by which is meant small holdings used partly for residential and partly commercial purposes. Areas like this can indeed be found both in urban and rural municipalities, and it might well be that a careful selection would produce a new community of interest. We accept this as reasonable. We think that most people when they talk about "rural" areas have in mind farming areas, where the bulk of the population, both urban and rural, have a great community of interest: they either work the land or serve those that do. We accept that some non-urban areas today are not like that, and a division of all Alberta into rural and urban tends to be simplistic. And so we accept the reasonableness of "hybrid" areas, but offer no comment about specific areas.

We are bound also to say that a rule permitting a 25 per cent deviation does not offend the **Charter** as an "undue" intrusion upon voter parity. See Carter p. 19-20. That case does not, however, mandate the use of that or any deviation in a case where it is **not** needed.

We turn at last to the most difficult question arising under the statute. We refer to the requirement that only 43 divisions of the total of 83 be assigned to specified built-up areas. As we have observed, this split forces a significant upwards deviation in the 43, and a significant downwards deviation in all the others. The question is whether this pre-set scheme is justified.

The split is troubling. It is one thing to permit deviation if needed. The boundary-writer would proceed to write an electoral map based upon the criteria chosen, and make deviations when these are needed because of specific problems. It is quite another thing to force deviations in a general, non-specific, way. One is driven to ask how the Legislature could know, before detailed study by a boundary-writer, that the deviations forced by the 43/40 split are justified on the basis of practical need or effective representation.

We accept that the Carter case (p. 20) is authority for the proposition that "rural" communities are a "community interest" within the meaning of the rule about effective representation, and their existence warrants departure from voter parity. See p. 20. Boundaries should respect the existence of that community interest. But that interest does not, of itself, justify deviations. The right of effective representation for rural voters does not mean they are always and everywhere to have divisions with lower populations. Interference with parity is warranted, as we understand the reasoning in Carter, only when otherwise a division becomes unworkable, either because it becomes impossibly large or a community is mixed unduly with other communities. Even accepting the idea of effective representation for rural voters, we must yet ask why the population in the 40 divisions need all 40 of those divisions for effective representation, instead of a number closer to the 33 that would, as we calculated above, reflect voter parity. The question comes down to this: why are those extra seven needed?

We do accept that some deviations are inevitable because of the geography and demography of Alberta. The province is physically large; its huge natural barriers, whether mountains, rivers, lakes or muskeg, create natural and necessary boundaries; the pattern of settlement created natural ethnic boundaries; and populations in predominately farming regions are declining. Indeed, we have already approved the setting aside of four (of the 40) for the most under-populated and remote areas. And, when the Commission chooses precise boundaries, no doubt other cases of disparity will arise in order to create "understandable and clear" boundaries. The question remains how we know now that these precise extra numbers are necessary.

We suspect that practical needs and adequate community expression would drive a boundary-maker not constrained by the 43/40 split nevertheless to produce a map that has more than 33 ridings outside the major urban areas. Indeed, a glance at the electoral map for rural Alberta is enough to show that many divisions are already very large, or are isolated from other population. In short, we may be near the minimal number of divisions that can adequately serve these areas.

But we cannot find, in the material before us, an explicit statement of explanation why these populations must have 40 divisions, as opposed to some other number. The selection of this number by the Legislature can only be understood in historical terms. This is not a new category. On the contrary, the 1980 Act assured 41 of 83 divisions to a similar, but somewhat smaller, population. (Unlike the present Act, the previous Act had no provision for "hybrid" divisions. In these new divisions, which are included in the total of 40, urban populations will share ridings with rural populations.)

The materials before us include the Debates in the Legislature and the Proceedings of a Special Select Committee on Electoral Boundaries. These record the often-expressed concern of residents in these divisions about loss of traditional divisions, and about fears they would be drowned in huge new ridings. These citizens usually spoke for areas where populations were shrinking. The thrust of the Committee Report is that enlargement of some old divisions, and elimination of some, must inevitably occur, **but should occur over time**. The Committee said this:

> In 1971 Calgary and Edmonton had 38% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly representing 52% of the population and in 1986 had 42% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly representing 51% of the population. If the recommendations of the Select Special Committee on Electoral Boundaries are implemented Calgary and Edmonton would see an increase to 43% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly representing 51% of Alberta's population.
> [p.65]

The political prudence that encourages gradual but steady change from larger to smaller deviation should not be castigated. Indeed, even if the Court were inclined to hold that the automatic deviation built into the 43/40 split offended the **Charter**, we no doubt would temper any relief granted in a way not unlike what this Committee recommended. We do note that, on the Committee's own assessment, the **rate** of changed has declined. Nevertheless, in all the circumstances, we cannot say the choice is clearly wrong.

We close with the comment that the real issue may be not about adequate representation of the less populated areas but under-representation of more populated areas. No argument for effective representation of one group legitimizes under-representation of another group. Arguments about the minimal size for ridings in lightly populated areas inevitably lead to the question why the Legislature cannot accommodate both those requests and the demand for parity by enlarging the Legislature. No doubt a Legislature can be too large. But it also can be too small. And, in the light of the rule in Carter, the overall size of the Legislature will, in the future, inevitably come under **Charter** scrutiny.

Subject to the many reservations thus expressed, our answer to Question (a) is no. In the result, we need not answer Question (b).

DATED at EDMONTON, Alberta
this 21st day of November,
A.D. 1991

LIEBERMAN, J.A.

Roger Kerans
KERANS, J.A.

BELZIL, J.A.

J. D. BRACCO
per Roger Kerans (as authorized.)
BRACCO, J.A.

COTE, J.A.

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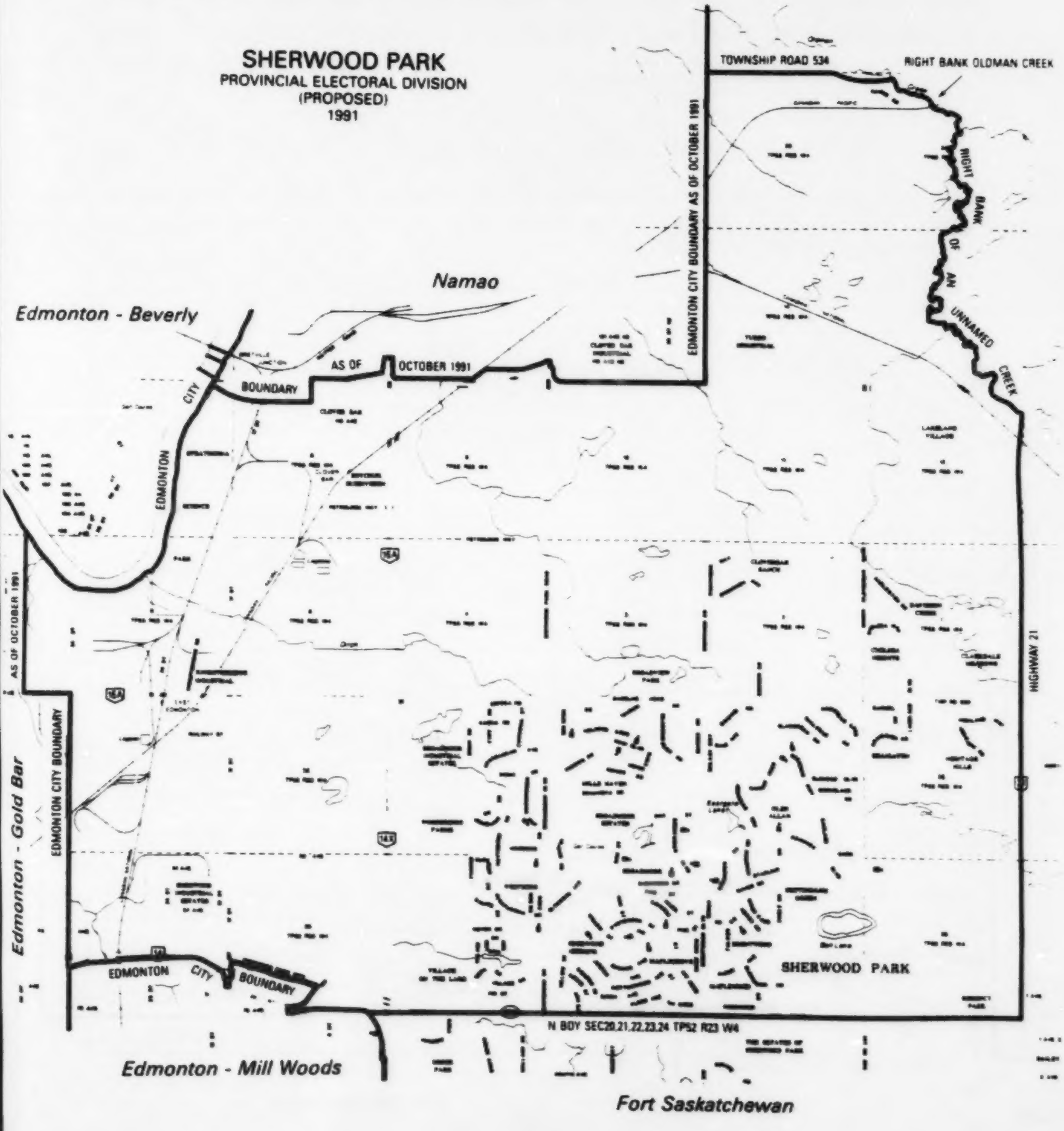
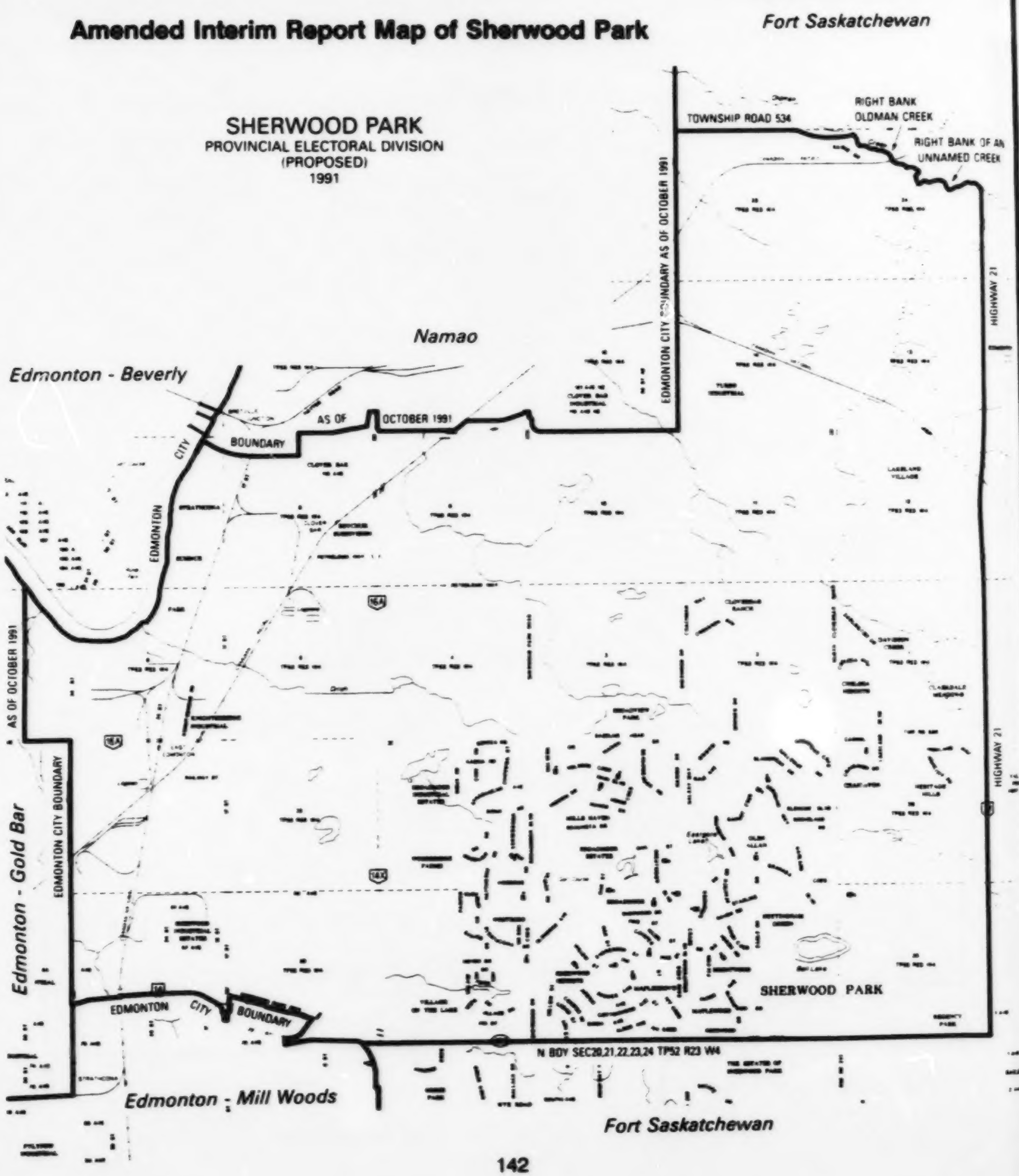
Appendix F (i)

Interim Report Map of Sherwood Park


Fort Saskatchewan
SHERWOOD PARK
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
(PROPOSED)
1991
TOWNSHIP ROAD 534
RIGHT BANK OLDMAN CREEK
RIGHT BANK OF AN UNNAMED CREEK
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1991
Namao
Edmonton - Beverly
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1991
HIGHWAY 21
16A
14
AS OF OCTOBER 1991
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY
Edmonton - Gold Bar
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY
SHERWOOD PARK
N BDY SEC20,21,22,23,24 TP52 R23 W4
Edmonton - Mill Woods
Fort Saskatchewan

Appendix F (ii)

Amended Interim Report Map of Sherwood Park


Fort Saskatchewan
SHERWOOD PARK
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
(PROPOSED)
1991
TOWNSHIP ROAD 534
RIGHT BANK OLDMAN CREEK
RIGHT BANK OF AN UNNAMED CREEK
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1991
HIGHWAY 21
Namao
Edmonton - Beverly
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1991
AS OF OCTOBER 1991
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY
Edmonton - Gold Bar
16A
14X
14
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY
SHERWOOD PARK
N BDY SEC20,21,22,23,24 TP52 R23 W4
Edmonton - Mill Woods
Fort Saskatchewan

Appendix F(iii)

Revised List From the Interim Report, Under Section Number of the Act, of the Proposed Electoral Divisions with Population and Percentage Variation Based on 1986 Census

SINGLE MUNICIPALITY ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (Section 14)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
CALGARY-BOW	32,097	12.61	29
CALGARY-BUFFALO	30,885	8.35	32
CALGARY-BURNS	29,553	3.68	35
CALGARY-CURRIE	34,924	22.52	38
CALGARY-EAST	30,383	6.59	41
CALGARY-EGMONT	33,337	16.96	44
CALGARY-ELBOW	30,709	7.74	47
CALGARY-FISH CREEK	29,025	1.83	50
CALGARY-FOOTHILLS	29,148	2.26	53
CALGARY-FOREST LAWN	30,156	5.80	56
CALGARY-GLENMORE	33,003	15.78	59
CALGARY-MCCALL	30,035	5.37	62
CALGARY-MCKNIGHT	31,906	11.94	65
CALGARY-MONTROSE	30,766	7.94	68
CALGARY-MOUNTAIN VIEW	30,635	7.48	71
CALGARY-NORTH HILL	32,121	12.69	74
CALGARY-NORTH WEST	32,215	13.02	77
CALGARY-SHAW	29,371	3.04	80
CALGARY-WEST	29,581	3.78	83

EDMONTON-BEVERLY	33,371	17.07	88
EDMONTON-BONNIE DOON	32,969	15.66	91
EDMONTON-CALDER	31,996	12.25	94
EDMONTON-CENTRE	30,766	7.94	97
EDMONTON-CLAREVIEW	31,251	9.64	100
EDMONTON-DUGGAN	32,267	13.20	103
EDMONTON-GLENGARRY	29,487	3.45	106
EDMONTON-GLENORA	33,177	16.39	109
EDMONTON-GOLD BAR	35,024	22.87	112
EDMONTON-JASPER PLACE	34,119	19.69	115
EDMONTON-LAKEWOOD	29,796	4.53	118
EDMONTON-MILL WOODS	26,472	-7.13	121
EDMONTON-NORWOOD	34,209	20.01	124
EDMONTON-RIVERBEND	26,184	-8.14	127
EDMONTON-STRATHCONA	29,524	3.58	130
EDMONTON-WEST	31,440	10.30	133
EDMONTON-WILLOWDALE	30,311	6.34	136
LETHBRIDGE-EAST	30,753	7.89	141
LETHBRIDGE-WEST	28,088	-1.46	144
MEDICINE HAT	27,782	-2.53	147
RED DEER	29,534	3.61	150
ST. ALBERT	32,118	12.68	153
FORT MCMURRAY	34,949	22.61	156
SHERWOOD PARK	31,018	8.82	159

MULTI MUNICIPALITY ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (Section 15)

Section 15(a) in conjunction with Section 13(2)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
RED DEER RIVER	27,053	-5.09	165

Section 15(b) in conjunction with Section 13(2)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
CYPRESS	27,070	-5.03	168

Section 15(c) in conjunction with Section 13(2)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
STURGEON	29,650	4.02	171

Section 15(d)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
GRANDE PRAIRIE-SMOKY	24,892	-12.67	175
GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI	26,467	-7.15	179

Section 15(e) in conjunction with Section 13(2)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
AIRDRIE	25,010	-12.26	182
ATHABASCA-LAC LA BICHE	23,886	-16.20	186
BANFF-COCHRANE	23,980	-15.87	190
BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK	26,753	-6.14	194
BONNYVILLE	25,739	-9.70	198
BOW VALLEY	24,634	-13.58	201
CAMROSE	28,229	-0.96	204
CHESTERMERE	24,183	-15.16	208
DIDSBURY	25,909	-9.10	211
DRAYTON VALLEY	25,301	-11.24	214
DRUMHELLER-STETTLER	27,066	-5.04	218
DUNVEGAN	27,633	-3.06	222
FORT SASKATCHEWAN	27,745	-2.66	226
HIGHWOOD	22,589	-20.75	229
INNISFAIL	25,831	-9.38	232
LACOMBE	25,158	-11.74	236
LEDUC	28,115	-1.36	240
LITTLE BOW	24,935	-12.52	243
LLOYDMINSTER-VERMILION	25,255	-11.40	247
MACLEOD-CROWSNEST	23,172	-18.71	250
NAMAO	28,429	-0.26	254
OLDS-ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE	26,232	-7.97	257
PEACE RIVER	27,185	-4.63	261
PINCHER CREEK-CARDSTON	25,174	-11.68	264
PONOKA-RIMBEY	22,398	-21.42	267

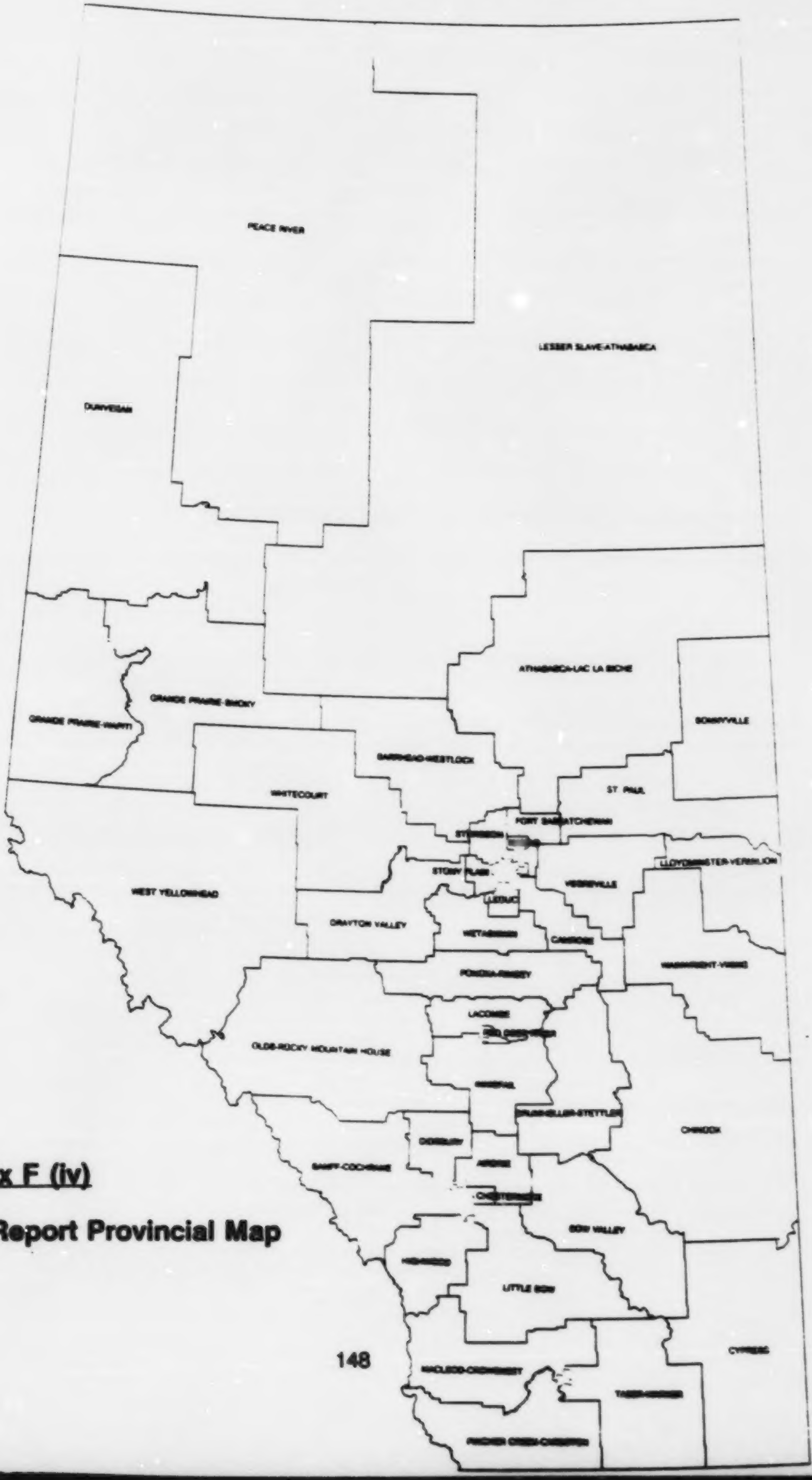
ST. PAUL	25,182	-11.65	272
STONY PLAIN	29,090	2.06	275
TABER-WARNER	25,976	-8.87	278
VEGREVILLE	26,233	-7.97	281
WAINWRIGHT-VIKING	25,295	-11.26	284
WEST YELLOWHEAD	27,366	-3.99	287
WETASKIWIN	27,251	-4.40	290
WHITECOURT	25,748	-9.67	294

Section 15(e) and 17(2) in conjunction with Section 13(2)

NAME	POPULATION	% VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	INTERIM REPORT PAGE
CHINOOK *	20,269	-28.89	297
LESSER SLAVE-ATHABASCA **	21,270	-25.38	302

* Indicates Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (g).

** Indicates Special Consideration greater than -25% as outlined in Section 17 (a) (c) (d) (g).


PEACE RIVER
LESSER SLAVE-ATHABASCA
DUNVEGAN
ATHABASCA-LAC LA BICHE
GRANDE PRAIRIE-SMOKY
GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI
BONNYVILLE
BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK
ST. PAUL
WHITECOURT
FORT SASKATCHEWAN
STONY PLAIN
LLOYDMINSTER-VERMILION
WEST YELLOWHEAD
VEGREVILLE
LEDUC
DRAYTON VALLEY
WETASKIWIN
CAMROSE
PONOKA-RIMBEY
WAINWRIGHT-VIKING
LACOMBE
OLDS-ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE
INNISFAIL
DRUMHELLER-STETTLER
CHINOOK
DIDSBURY
BANFF-COCHRANE
AIRDRIE
CHESTERMERE
BOW VALLEY
HIGHWOOD
LITTLE BOW
CYPRESS
MACLEOD-CROWSNEST
TABER-WARNER
PINCHER CREEK-CARDSTON

Appendix F (iv)

Interim Report Provincial Map

Acknowledgements

Numerous employees of various government departments provided valuable support to the Commission during the course of its work. The staff of Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, in particular Marv Weiss, Assistant Director, Surveying and Mapping Branch (Provincial Mapping) along with Mike Wells, Grace Shui and Doug Knight displayed dedication and commitment in assisting the Commission with technical aspects of the mapping and legal description process. Alberta Public Works, Supply and Services including Brian Rudichuk, Manager, Central Duplicating Plant, Printing Services Branch along with Dee Hills were most helpful and worked diligently to produce quality products within the Commission's time lines.

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Alberta Hansard attended each of the Commission's Public Hearings with Doug Generoux, Kate Lamont, Paula Welch and Alexandria Hursey operating the recording equipment. The Commission was pleased that Mukund Mehta, Electronics Technician, Alberta Public Affairs Bureau, joined with Alberta Hansard to operate the sound amplification system.

The Commission Chair and members are deeply appreciative of the work and commitment of numerous other individuals who ably assisted the Commission in many and varied ways during the course of it's work.

On behalf of the Chair, Members of the Commission and the Administration, a special note of appreciation is due to the Honourable Mr. Justice Charles G. Virtue who led the Commission through it's formative stages.

The interest of all Albertans who visited, telephoned or faxed the Commission office is acknowledged. The Commission particularly notes with gratitude those Albertans who took the time and effort to write a submission or attend a Public Hearing.

Finally, the Members of the Commission wish to extend in full measure their thanks and appreciation to Robert J. Pritchard (Bob), our Senior Administrator, for his dedication, unfailing courtesy, knowledge and excellent service over and above the call of duty throughout the existence of the Commission, and likewise to Edward R. Edwards (Ted), our Administrative Assistant, without both of whom the Commission could not have discharged its duties.

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